

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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NO. 51.

Poetry.

A SABBATH MORNING.

A Sabbath morning! Calm and bright
The sun goes up the eastern sky,
And flings abroad a fairy light,
On everything that meets the eye.
The mountains look more grand to-day;
The valleys have a sweeter green;
The waters have a livelier play;
The birds are singing to the scene.
And then the sort of solemn hush
That seems to lie on everything,
In which a thousand feelings gush
Anew, as waters from their spring.
It may be fancy, yet we deem
There is a holiness in this;
And we can yield us to the dream,
And think we find a purer bliss.

We go abroad and seem to feel
A sort of wonder in all things;
The bosom has a wilder thrill;
The spirit seems to mount on wings;
Oh! let it, like some eastern bird,
Mount up and soar into the sky.
Where angel hands and hearts are stirr'd,
And angel music wanders by.

And we shall gain some newer power,
To press along the path of life;
More peaceful in the peaceful hour,
More earnest in the path of strife;
Till the great work of Faith is done;
Life's action, its endurance too;
And the clouds melt into the sun,
And Heaven in glory comes to view.

Miscellaneous.

The Seamstress:

OR, THE VALUE OF LABOR.

Mrs. T. was left a widow with several small children. She could think of no way of getting a living for them but by her needle; and as she was a neat sewer, she hoped to get work, and earn food and scant clothing at least. She applied to several, and was still without the means of earning a dollar when her last was spent. Just at this sad moment, the fact of her destitution becoming more known, Mrs. T. sent for her.

After she is seated the following conversation ensues:

"Can you do plain sewing?"
"Yes, ma'am, as well as most persons."
"What is your price for five shirts?"
"I have not set any price yet, but I will work as low as any one."

"But you know that to get work, you will have to do it a little lower than ordinary."

"Well, ma'am, I am in want, and I will work at almost any price."

"I suppose you will make fine shirts for a quarter."

"Yes, ma'am."

"And calico dresses for the same?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, that's reasonable."

"Boy's common shirts you will not charge over eleven pence for?"

"No, ma'am."

"That's reasonable, and I'll do all I can for you. It gives me pleasure to help the poor. Come down to-morrow, and I'll have some work ready for you."

The widow departed.

"Well, wife," says Mr. T., when he saw the woman depart, "at what price will she work?"

"At just half what Miss R. charges."

"Well, that's something like it. It gives me pleasure to befriend any one who is willing to work at a reasonable price. Why, this will save us almost a dollar a week the year round."

"Yes, it will so; and if I keep her at it, or some one else, at the same price for a year, you'll let me have a fifty dollar shawl, won't you?"

"Yes, if you want it."

"Well, I'll do my best. It's shameful what some of those seamstresses do charge."

Boy's shirts, at twelve and a half cents, were her first pieces of work. Two of those by hard work she managed to get finished in a day.

Next morning she was up early, though her head ached badly and she was faint and weak from having sat so steadily through the whole of the preceding day. Her children were taken up, washed and dressed, her rooms cleaned, and a scanty meal of mush and milk prepared for her little ones, and a cup of tea for herself. Her own stomach refused the food, of which the children partook with keen appetites, and she could only swallow a few mouthfuls of dry stale bread.

It was near ten o'clock when she got fairly down to work, her head still aching and almost blinding her. Some how or other, she could not get on at all fast, and it was long past the usual dinner hour before she had finished the first garment.

After dinner, Mrs. T. worked hard, and in much bodily pain and misery, to finish the other shirt, in which the last stitch was taken at nine o'clock at night.

Soon after breakfast the next day, she took the shirts home to Mrs. T., her thoughts mostly occupied with the comfortable food she was to buy her children with the half dollar she had earned, for it was a sad truth, that she had had out her last half dollar for the meal with which she was making mush for her little ones.

After examining every seam, every hem, and every line of stitching, Mrs. T. expressed approbation of the work; and handed the poor woman a couple of five shirts to make for Mr. T. and a calico dress for herself. She did not offer to pay her for the work she had done; after lingering a few mo-

ments, Mrs. T. ventured to hint that she would like to have a part of what she had earned.

"O, dear! I never pay seamstresses until their bills amount to five dollars. It is so troublesome to keep account of small sums. When you have made five dollars, I will pay you."

Mrs. T. retired, but with a heart that seemed like lead in her bosom. "When shall I earn five dollars?—not for a whole month, at this rate," were the words that formed themselves in her thoughts.

From this state of gloominess, she was roused by a knock at the door, and a pleasant looking lady, somewhat gaily dressed, came in with a small bundle in her hand.

She introduced herself by saying that she had just seen some pretty shirts at Mr. T.'s, and that she was so well pleased with the work, that she had inquired for the maker.

"And now having found you," said she, "I want you to make and fit this calico dress for me, if you do such work?"

"I shall be glad to do it for you," said Mrs. T., encouraged by the kind feelings of the lady.

"And what will you charge?"
Mrs. T. hesitated a moment, and then said, "Mrs. T. gives me a quarter of a dollar."

There was a bright spot, for a moment, on the cheek of the lady.

"Then I will give you three," said she with warmth.

Mrs. T. burst into tears, and could not help it.

"Are you in need?" inquired the strange lady hesitatingly, but with an air that could not be mistaken.

For a moment the widow paused; but the sight of her children conquered the rising emotion of her pride.

"I have nothing but a little corn meal in the house, and have no money."

A tear glistened in the stranger's eye; her breast heaved with strong emotion, then again was still.

"I will pay you for this dress before hand, then, and I want it done very nice, and I will pay you a dollar for making it. Can I have it day after to-morrow?"

"Certainly, ma'am, to-morrow evening if you want it."

The dollar was paid down; and the angel of mercy departed. More than one heart was glad that morning.

Methodist Protestant.

Washington at Prayer.—In 1778 '9, during the encampment of the American army at Valley Forge, a British spy joined the lines, as a volunteer, the better to report all the movements of our Commander-in-Chief. He was extremely vigilant, and one day observing the General retire to a secluded grove, he immediately followed, thinking he was about to discover some secret meeting or plot; he cautiously approached, when, what was his astonishment and awe, on beholding our beloved Washington at prayer, earnestly soliciting the aid of Heaven in behalf of his native country; and imploring God to bless our enemies, and turn their hearts towards us with peace. The spy immediately sought the British camp, and gave in his report in the following brief, yet touching words: "OUR CAUSE IS LOST—WASHINGTON IS AT PRAYER."—Facts of History.

Durability of Timber in a wet state.—Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of the bridge built by the Emperor Trajan across the Danube is one example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three quarters of an inch; but the rest of the wood was little different from its ordinary state, though it had been driven more than sixteen centuries.

The piles under the London bridge have been driven about six hundred years, and from Mr. Baan's observations in 1746, it does not appear that they were materially decayed. In 1710, they were sufficiently sound to support the massive super-structure; they are chiefly of elm.

In digging away the foundation of old Savoy palace, London, which was built six hundred and fifty years ago, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beach, and chestnut, were found in a state of perfect soundness; as also was the plank which covered the pile heads.

A man who has nothing to do is generally dependent upon those who are industrious for whatever happiness he enjoys. He sits at home, till he is tired of himself, and then goes abroad to rob others of their time; and he ought not to wonder if others sometimes evince signs that they are tired of him. If he beg his happiness from door to door, like the beggar his daily bread, he must expect, like the beggar, occasionally to meet with a rebuff.

Clerical Wit.—A distinguished clergyman a few weeks since, being requested in a church to open the services with prayer, but not having been invited to preach, declined, saying that "If his friend was going to do the mowing he might as well let his own scythe do it."

Capt. Smith's Bear Story.—About the year 1830 I settled at the Lower Peach Tree, in Wilcox county, Alabama, and cultivated a few acres in corn and cotton, besides a small potato patch, and bit of garden, as was usual in those days. My nearest neighbor, John Champion, being better off than the rest of us, had a nice gang of hogs, and feeling a little above his neighbors on account of his wealth, and being rather an overbearing man, too, was not particular whether his stock broke into other people's fields or not. My crop was too small to feed my family and John Champion's hogs too, so I complained to him several times, but got no relief, when being at old Erasmus Culpepper's house one day, I heard him say, that if a foot or an ear or even a piece of bear skin was thrown down in a place where hogs use, they never would show their snouts there again. I went home and got the skin of a bear which I had killed some time before, and having supplied myself with some corn, I went out and saw about twenty fine year-olds, munching away in my field. I "told" them up, and catching a good runner, sewed him up in the bear skin, and then turned him loose, when he ran after the rest who flew from the supposed bear. The last that was seen of them was at Bassett's Creek near forty miles from my house, only two being alive, one running from his fellow sewed up in the skin and he trying to catch the other—the rest were found dead in the road, having literally run themselves to death. It is needless to add that John Champion's hogs staid at home after that.—Newark Daily Ado.

Peaches.—It wants a great amount of courage to say that peaches are unfit for small children, and not the best things for those of larger growth, nevertheless, it is even so, excepting always such as we but seldom get, the dry and sweet ones. Tomatoes are by far a more healthy article, and one great reason is that you will not eat as many. Speaking of tomatoes, mother, did you ever eat any prepared as you would cucumbers? or, simply cut them in sections and stew them in a sauce-pan, with a little salt. Don't stir them to break their shape, but shake the pan and add a little loaf sugar just before they are done, and to have them extra nice, put in a few drops of rose water.

Ridicule.—The fatal fondness for indulging in a spirit of ridicule, and the injurious and irreparable consequences which sometimes attend a too severe reply can never be condemned with more asperity than it deserves; not to offend is the first step toward pleasing; to give pain is as much an offence against humanity as against good breeding; and surely it is as well to abstain from such an action because it is sinful, as because it is impolite.

Never Satisfied.—Nobody is satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left a man he regrets that it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money, he searches the spot for more. If he is elected to some high office, he wishes for a better one. If he is rich and wants for nothing, he strives for more wealth. If he is a single man, he is looking out for a wife, and if married, for children. Man is never satisfied.

Moral Wastes.—A colporteur of the American Tract Society, who has visited the Western districts of Pennsylvania, describes places where the Sabbath is unknown, except as a day devoted to hunting, fishing, and "backwater thrashing;" families that have never heard a sermon in their lives; houses in which not a single book of any kind is to be found; single-cutters and hunters, living in houses alone in the woods, or hugging the water courses at intervals, where the gospel never comes, and no book is ever bought, or read.

History does not furnish an instance of rapid decline and depopulation more remarkable than the ancient city of Novogorod in Russia. The date of its origin runs too far back to be fixed to any certainty; but "three centuries ago," says Stephens, "it covered an area of 63 versts in circumference, and contained 10,000 souls." So great was its opulence, commerce and power, that there was a common saying, "who can resist the Gods and Novogorod the great?" Its population now is only seven thousand!

More Remarkable Still.—We last week related the remarkable circumstance of a lady's travelling 30 miles without a band-box. Since then, something still more remarkable than even this marvelous affair has come to our knowledge. A friend exhibited to us a letter from a lady, which, incredible as it may appear, actually had no postscript!—Read. Gaz.

"Pa, what is fi-cation?"
"There is no such word as fi-cation, my son," says the father, "what do you ask that for?"
"Why Pa, Mr. Dadger says that the Americans are building forty fi-cations in Mexico."
"Charles," said the father, "you had better run home; you are too young to understand our language."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.
WASHINGTON, August 19, 1846.
A great picture has been recently engraved and brought out by Mr. EDWARDS, an enterprising artist, who has, I believe, a large Daguerrian gallery in the city of New York. It is a picture on a very large scale for an engraving, of the United States Senate as it appeared when Mr. CLAY made his great speech in 1841, with the lobbies and galleries crowded to overflowing. The picture is as natural, almost, as life. You behold the interior of the Senate Chamber just as it is, and just as it then appeared. The likenesses of the Senators and many distinguished spectators (some of whom were not there on the occasion, but were placed there to make the picture more interesting) are excellent. I may say super excellent—Daguerrean counterparts of the originals.

In the Vice President's Chair you behold the late Senator Southard. At his immediate right, the fine-looking face, head and person of the late Mr. Dyer, who was the dignified door-keeper. A little in the rear of Mr. Dyer, stands the Hon. William R. King, our Minister at Paris—a perfect full length likeness.—More to the right of the Chair, and in the fore ground of the picture, you see the Senators as they sat in their seats, brought out in bold relief. The likenesses are very striking, particularly those of Messrs. Tappan, Allen, Woodbury, Walker, Benton, Calhoun, Choate, Linn, (now dead,) Fulton, (now dead,) Sevier and others. In the lobby behind those Senators, looking earnestly at Mr. Clay, on the opposite side of the Chamber, stand Geo. McDuffie and Alexander H. Everett—two splendid likenesses. Near the centre doorway in the lobby stand Mr. Van Buren, Henry A. Wise, Mr. Dallas and Mr. Polk—good likenesses all.—Farther round the circular lobby and near Mr. Clay you see John Quincy Adams, Caleb Cushing and Daniel Webster in a listening attitude—the likenesses excellent. On that side of the chamber, you see among the Senators in their seats, as like as life, Mr. Buchanan, Silas Wright, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. William C. Rives, Mr. Bates (now dead,) Mr. Thomas Clayton and others, instantly recognized by any one who ever knew the originals.

In the centre of the circular gallery you see Mrs. Madison and Albert Gallatin looking down with interest on the great orator. To their left may be seen Mrs. Polk, Cave Johnson and Judge Catron and lady. While at Mrs. Madison's right you may perceive two distinguished poets, William C. Bryant and Professor Longfellow. Many other distinguished faces may be seen, but as I write from memory, not having seen the picture since Congress adjourned, I cannot recollect all that I would like to allude to.

Extraordinary Flight of Butterflies.—One of the largest flight of butterflies ever seen in this country, crossed the Channel from France to England, on Sunday last. Such was the density and extent of the cloud formed by the living mass, that it completely obscured the sun from the people on board our continental steamers, on their passage for many hundred yards, while the insects strewed the decks in all directions. The flight reached England about twelve o'clock at noon, and dispersed themselves inland and along shore, darkening the air as they went. During the sea passage of the butterflies the weather was calm and sunny, with scarce a puff of wind stirring, but an hour or so after they reached terra firma, it came on to blow great gusts from the S. W., the direction whence the insects came.—Cambridge Journal.

Population of Florida.—The increase of the population of Florida may be judged from the following facts, obtained by a traveller by inquiries among several families:—

"Mrs. C. has twenty four children—nine sons and fifteen daughters. Six of her daughters are married, and one of them has eight children, another four, another two, another two, and another one. Mrs. S. has six daughters married, two of whom have thirteen children each, two have twelve each, one has nine, and another eight. Mrs. F. has fourteen children, the oldest of whom is only fifteen years of age. Mrs. D. has sixteen children, Mrs. N. has twenty-three, Mrs. S. eleven, Mrs. M. C. fourteen, Mrs. M. seventeen, Mrs. T. fourteen. Mrs. G. has nine children by her first husband—married a widow with nine, and has nine by her second marriage—twenty-seven in all."

A certain physician at sea, made great use of sea water among his patients. Whatever disease came on, a dose of the nauseating liquid was first thrown down. In process of time, the doctor fell overboard. A great bustle ensued on board, in the midst of which the captain came up, and anxiously inquired the cause.—"Oh, nothing, sir," answered a tar, "only the doctor has fell into his medicine chest."

A heart dead to the claims of man, cannot be alive to the claims of God; and religion cannot flourish in the ground where humanity withers.

Employment.—The following just sentiment was uttered by DANIEL WEBSTER, in a late speech in the Senate of the United States. It should be in everlasting remembrance:

"Sir, I say it is employment that makes the people happy. Sir, this great truth ought never to be forgotten: it ought to be placed upon the title-page of every book on political economy intended for America, and such countries as Africa. It ought to be placed in every farmer's almanac. It ought to head the columns of every farmer's magazine and mechanic's magazine. It should be proclaimed every where, notwithstanding what we hear of the usefulness—and I admit the high usefulness.—of cheap food—notwithstanding that the great truth should be made into proverb, if it could—that where there is work for the hands and the men there is work for their teeth. Where there is employment there will be bread. And in a country like ours, where, with a great deal of spirit and activity among the masses, if they can find employment, there is always great willingness for labor. If they can obtain fair compensation for their labor, they will have good houses, good clothing, good food, and the means of educating their families; and if they have good houses, and good clothing, and good food, and means of educating their children, from their labor, that labor will be cheerful, and they will be a contented and happy people."

The management of the War Department, in carrying out the details connected with the operations of the Army, appears to be marked by continued inefficiency and extravagance. A fresh evidence to this effect is added in the annexed extract from a New Orleans letter of the 7th inst.:

A large ship from Philadelphia brought a cargo of these wagons, which were landed some time since, and after laying exposed to our tropical sun on the levee for eight or ten days, splitting and cracking, with their wheels and springs, the same ship is chartered to reload them for the Rio Grande, at a freight double that from Philadelphia—at least double what it ought to be from thence, though I think it probable there, as well as here, the Government pay at least double what individuals would. It is really enough to disgust any body to see the manner the whole affair is being conducted; and the way they are going on, the Treasury, even after issuing the ten millions of Treasury Notes, will be bankrupt before Congress again meets.

The same letter says:

The Government funds are entirely exhausted here, not only in the hands of the disbursing officers, but in the deposit Bank, where they are run down to a very low figure.

We are under the impression that General Jackson was wont to be considered a very good Democrat. True, in these days of progress, his Democracy may have been too small-pated for the party; but at all events he was, in his time, a first rate patent Democrat. General Jackson, nevertheless, had some ideas about the protection of Home Industry not at all in consonance with the Democracy of the year 1846. Witness the following passage from a letter written to Dr. Coleman, in 1824:—

"I will ask. What is the real situation of our agriculturalists? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, where there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor, employ it in mechanics and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the U. States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, Sir, we have been too long subject to the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized."

Locococon thinks we are entirely too much Americanized, and is laboring to bring us under the yoke of British capitalists.

THE RIGHT TONE.

The Democrats of Columbia county recently held a public meeting, at which they adopted a resolution against the Tariff of 1846; and another, boldly declaring that the meeting would support "no man for President or Vice President of the United States, or for Congress, who is opposed to American Manufactures and Coal, or whose principles are of a doubtful character on the subject."

This is the right tone. If the Democracy are sincere in their professions in regard to the Tariff, they must imitate the course of the Democrats of Columbia, and not only come out boldly against the Administration, but they must also vote against it. Columbia, in 1844, gave 1629 majority for Polk; now her voters would be glad of the opportunity to give this majority for Mr. Clay! And we believe they would do it, and more, if the contest between these two men were to take place now.

MARK THE WORD—DRIVE THEM!

The South is rolling out its triumphant note over free trade, and proclaiming its joy. It does not mince its terms.—"Glorious triumph of the South!"—this is everywhere the exclamation, and everywhere exultingly and insultingly sounded forth.

Says the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Patriot:

"The tactics of the Democrats were admirable, and to no one is due more than to the venerable editor of the Union. Old Blucher coming in the nick of time, as he did on the fatal field of Waterloo, was not more decisive of victory, than the editorial article in the Union, shooting Brinkerhoff as a deserter and DRIVING back the Ohio Democrats to their duty. I repeat it to you, it was that article which secured the victory—it made its appearance in an opportune moment, and was successful, and to the Napoleon of the Press rightfully belongs the victory."

Ha! Driving. Whom? Their Slaves? No. But the representatives of the free-men of Ohio. DRIVING BACK THE OHIO DEMOCRATS TO THEIR DUTY. So accustomed to command—so haughty and insolent—are these Southern rulers, that they talk of the Free States, and the representatives of the Free States, as if they were serfs—poor menials—constituted such to wait on them. Driving back the Ohio Democrats! 'Tis thus the anguished overseer talks to the slave. So speaks the proud master when he has stripped the back of his bondsman.—"Back, sir, to your task."

And these Democrats must submit, or be shot. "Shoot the deserters!"—that's the summary course; obedience, or political death, the alternative. And how long will the "Ohio Democrats" submit to this usurpation? How long obey the rod and beck of Southern men?—Cincinnati Gazette.

Attempt to Humbug the Farmers.—

The Reading Journal states that the Locofoco leaders and wire-workers, finding they are no longer able to humbug our Mechanics and Laboring men, with their specious arguments and professions in relation to the Tariff, are now turning their attention to the Farmers, and endeavoring to impress them with the belief that their British bill will increase the price of agricultural products. We caution the Farmers not to credit these assertions, for so sure as they do they too will be deceived. The prices of grain, and flour, and agricultural produce generally, must fall with the prostration of the manufacturing interest. The home market will be destroyed, and the foreign demand by no means improved. Thus far the repeal of the English Corn Laws has had the effect to lower instead of raise the prices of grain and flour. This is a positive demonstration that our farmers can never depend upon the English market. They must look at home for purchasers. The more our Government encourages Manufactures, the more purchasers and the better market, of course, there will be for our products.—Let them not be deceived by the demagogues on this subject. A Tariff that oppresses the manufacturer can never operate to the advantage of the farmer. Their interests are the same, and the blow aimed at one is sure to strike down the other also.

Ausful.—The New Orleans Jeffersonian states that when the late Dr. Norris, of Bayou Sara, lay speechless on the Rio Grande, he made a sign for some stimulus. His surgeon mixed up a bowl of brandy toddy and handed it to the nurses, but the moment the Doctor turned his back, they drank it up before the longing eyes of the dying man!

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

A Cincinnati grocery house, finding out that cranberries commanded six dollars per bushel, and under the impression that the article could be bought to advantage at St. Mary's, wrote out to a customer, acquainting him with the fact and requesting him to send "one hundred bushels per Simmons," (the wagoner usually sent.) The correspondent, a plain, uneducated man, had considerable difficulty in deciphering the fashionable scrawl common with merchants' clerks of late years, and the most important word, "cranberries," he failed to make out, but he did plainly and clearly read—*one hundred bushels Persimmons.*—As the article was growing all around him, all the boys in the neighborhood were set to gathering it, and the wagoner made his appearance in due time in Cincinnati with eighty bushels, all that the wagon-bed would hold, and a line from the country merchant that the remainder would follow the next trip. An explanation soon ensued, but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati house should have written by Simmons and not per Simmons.

"How do you like the fare?" said a friend of one of the green volunteers stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

"Like it? why, I'll tell you, and it's a fact; we have been here a week, and not the first bit of fried chicken have I seen yet."

Adams Sentinel.

County Convention.

We published last week the proceedings of the Whig County Convention, with the exception of the resolutions adopted, for which we had not room. They were offered by Mr. W. H. BARNES, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Tariff law of 1842, and the substitution in its stead, of the act of 1816, is the substitution of Free-trade in lieu of Protection, of foreign labor in the place of home industry, and of a foreign market instead of a home market, placing our industrial interests at the mercy of foreigners, and sacrificing American to British policy.

Resolved, That the agricultural interest has, if possible, a deeper stake in the protection of American industry, than any other being dependent thereon for a home market for their products.

Resolved, That the Free-Trade British anti-tariff act of 1846 ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment, and the act of 1816, so protective and beneficial to its provisions, be restored.

Resolved, That the election of a Canal Commissioner in favor of a wise disposition and economical administration of the public works of Pennsylvania, is of great importance to the Tax-payers of Pennsylvania; and that in JAMES M. POWER, we have a candidate committed in support of both measures, and whose talents, integrity and familiar acquaintance with the Internal Improvement System of Pennsylvania, qualify him eminently for the duties of that station.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every honorable exertion to give to JAMES M. POWER such a majority as his great worth entitles him to receive; and that we recommend to every citizen of Pennsylvania, who desires to see the public burthens alleviated, a proper and becoming exertion to secure his election.

Resolved, That we deem it useless to give any expression of the preference of the people of this County, as to the next Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, as there exists but one sentiment on the subject; but we take occasion to express the gratification at the enthusiasm with which the name of our fellow citizen, JAMES COOPER, in connection with that office, has been greeted and responded to in every part of the Commonwealth.

British Exultation over the American Tariff.—Nothing (says the New York Express) can exceed the joy with which the real, little blue, out-and-out John Bull organs, over the water, received the passage of the Tariff Bill of Mr. McKay in the House of Representatives. It has ever been a favorite gull-trap of the Locofoco leaders and editors (and one of which they have set to some purpose, too, more than once) to hold the Whig party up to the country as the British Party; but when did a measure of theirs ever receive such warmth of commendation, such ecstasy of welcome in England, as that which has greeted the crowning act of the Polk Administration: the repeal of the Tariff of 1842? "Progress of Free Trade!" "Response from the United States!" "The monopolists floundered!" "Lasting friendship between England and the United States secure!" are headings which gleam in all the gloss of full-faced type from the top of many a leading column; and never were such demonstrations of sympathy and gratitude towards "the model republic" shown before. Says one:

"The Independence packet ship, Capt. Allen, which has so often brought important intelligence from the United States, arrived in this port from New York on Sunday last, bringing the best piece of news which she has ever conveyed to this country, namely, that of the passing of the new and liberal Tariff of Duties on Imports, founded on Mr. Walker's report, through the American House of Representatives, by a majority of 114 to 96 votes."

The Effect in England.—The news by the *Caledonia* shows that while the prospect of the Polk Tariff had increased the prices of Iron and activity of the manufacturing districts of England, the prices of American produce had gone down, and the trade therein was dull, the harvest in that country promising to be abundant. The Farmers can see by this how much they are to be benefited by the Repeal of the Corn Laws and the enactment of Polk's new Tariff, while the Mechanics and Manufacturers can also have a glance at the fate in store for them.

It is a Fact which speaks loudly in favor of the Tariff of '42, that while thousands of petitions were sent in from all the Free States for its continuance, not a solitary one from any source was presented for modification or repeal! This shows plainly enough that the people wanted no change, and least of all such change as the present Free Trade Bill gives them.

Damages for Malpractice.—A verdict of \$500 damages and costs of suit, was recovered in the Berks county Court, week before last, against a respectable Physician of that county, for alleged unskillful and negligent treatment of a badly fractured arm of a female patient. This is the first action of the kind that has been successfully sustained to that county, for many years. The Doctor in question is a regular practitioner and a gentleman of intelligence.

Touch above the Vulgar.—The table-wagers in the New York Hotel serve in white gloves.

The following which we find in the Baltimore Argus of Saturday, discloses (so far as it may be relied upon) a state of things very different from any thing that we have official authority for. We certainly should not transmit to our columns what is not endorsed by an officer of the army, by whom it seems to have been communicated to the Argus.

Latest from the army.—A gallant officer of the United States Army has favored us with a letter, from which we make the following extract. It is dated (Camargo, Mexico) July 21, 1846.

Information that I rely upon is, that Gen. Mejia, with the remnant of Arista's army, 1,000 strong, is at Caderena, a town thirty miles east of Monterey.

This town has a garrison of near 1,000 men, (regulars) a population of 15,000. Gen. Pappas was at San Luis de Potosi on the 15th inst., on his way to Monterey, with 8,000 regular troops; he has also called on Nuevo Leon for 8,000 active militia; from this department of Tamaulipas, he expects 3,000 more; making his entire force, when he reaches Monterey on the 15th or 20th proximo, near 25,000. General Taylor is straining every nerve to get there before him, but cannot now possibly do so until the 5th or 10th of September, so Paredes has the advantage of numbers, and of naturally a strong rocky position. Paredes will have forty pieces of cannon—we will have about twenty-four; and you may expect (as our army will not be over 10,000) to hear of the most obstinate fight and bloodiest doings ever done up in America or in the world about the 15th of September. With us it will be neck or nothing—the former, something to eat and houses to live in, perhaps peace; the latter, death and a continuation of the war. Such is our prospect.

A Row among the Volunteers.—The following letter from the camp of the Baltimore volunteers, on the Rio Grande, details a state of affairs that we should believe to be unfounded, were it not that several letters of a similar purport have also been received in Baltimore. The parties mentioned are, we believe, nearly all Baltimoreans.

Camp Meeting, August 2, 1846.—Our battalion is joined to one from Ohio, which forms a regiment, and this in connection with two other regiments from Ohio, comprises a brigade. There are also regiments from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, quartered at this same camp, which is situated on a high bluff of land, from which we can see thousands of tents, and hear the drums beating the reveille.

Yesterday, Lafayette Hands, Andrew Metzer, and some of our boys went over to Barita, and returned in rather high spirits. As they were returning home, some one gave Andrew Metzer a cañon, which Col. Mitchell, of Ohio, who is Colonel of the whole brigade, claimed as his own, and ordered three of his men to take it from him. On the men seizing him, in compliance with the order of their commander, Metzer drew a dagger and stabbed two of them. Col. Mitchell then rushed on Metzer with drawn sword, and inflicted several severe gashes on his head, from the effects of which he fell as if dead.

Lafayette Hands then seized the Colonel, wrested his sword from him, and chased him for some distance around the camp, until another sword was handed him, when they had a regular sword fight, lasting some minutes, until the Colonel's sword broke, and he again ran, finally escaping to his own quarters. He then gave immediate orders for his men to turn out, armed with ball cartridge, when our Captain gave similar orders, and marched the Chesapeake down to meet them. When we arrived, Capt. Stuart, who, in the absence of Col. Watson, is commanding officer, ordered the battalion, and we were full of fight, and I verily believe that our 600 Baltimoreans could have whipped the whole 2500 Ohioans. Dan Wells had taken dead aim at the Colonel, and would have blown him sky high, had it not been for Charles Ehyman, who struck his musket. The Colonel then claimed the command of the whole brigade, and ordered us to our camp, which order we were compelled to obey.

Col. Watson was at Barita, where we immediately sent after him, and on his arrival he started for the camp of Col. Mitchell to demand an explanation of his conduct. On his arrival there, however, he was told that the Colonel had started to Matamoros to report to Gen. Taylor, but Col. Watson is now after him, and I do not know how the spree will end.

Hard Times.—The volunteers in the Army of Invasion complain bitterly at the exorbitant exactions of the sutlers, One poor fellow, troubled in spirit, says "It is pretty tough, I tell you, wages only seven dollars a month, whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon, and other necessities of life in the same proportion."

The Cincinnati papers of Wednesday announce the death of Col. FANNING of the U. S. Army. He expired at the Hermit House in that city on Tuesday of apoplexy after an illness of about an hour. The Cincinnati Atlas says:

Col. FANNING was a veteran officer in the service of his country, and was engaged in more hard fought battles, than perhaps any other officer in the army. He acted a conspicuous part in the battle of Bridge Water—and other battles of the late war with Great Britain—and in the late Seminole War. He was several times wounded and lost one of his arms, which was amputated. He was brave as Caesar, and highly respected by all who knew him, both in the army and out of it.

It is said in letters from the Army, that if the war is not put an end to by treaty, that it will take four years to conquer Mexico by a land invasion.

The Lewistown, Pa. Bank.—Some excitement prevailed in our city, says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, on Friday and Saturday relative to the solvency of the Lewistown Bank. As an answer to the numerous inquiries made in relation to the subject, the annual report from an officer of that institution, in reply to an inquiry on the subject made by a mercantile house in this city, is published.

"I am aware of the report that is in circulation respecting the Bank of Lewistown. It is true an excitement has existed for some days past, and draws in specie to a considerable extent have been made from abroad, but in our own neighborhood, where the standing of the Bank and those concerned with it are known, no alarm has existed, or does exist."

to the publication of a suspension in your city papers, they are utterly unfounded and untrue, as this Bank has promptly paid all demands made on her in specie, and will continue to do so, and further, arrangements are now making, and nearly consummated, for the redemption of its paper at par in Philadelphia. Therefore, as an individual and otherwise, I do assure you that no loss can or will be sustained on our paper, if held but a few days; this is strong language, but nevertheless true. Yours, respectfully,

James M. Power at Home.—The following resolution, amongst others, was adopted at a recent meeting of the Whigs of Mercer county.

Resolved, That the Whig party, in asking the support of the people of Pennsylvania for their candidate for Canal Commissioner, do so, in the well founded confidence in their honesty and patriotism. It is known JAMES M. POWER comes not before the people holding office, nor presented by any combination of politicians. One of the people, presented by the people, and maintaining the principles they advocate, he stands before them free and untrammelled. Now is the time for Pennsylvania to speak in the loudest tones in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and give a rebuke to those politicians and citizens who have so fraudulently battered away her interests. Let her rally around the TARIFF CANDIDATE, and let it not be a party triumph, so much as a triumph of principle of the Tariff of '42, over the abominable British act of '46.

Horrible Affair.—A Dutchman by the name of Christian Abrens, was arrested in New York on Monday, on the charge of body snatching, or something worse. It appears a complaint was made before Justice Drinker, by a German named Augustus Schmitz, residing at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, setting forth that he was applied to about four months ago by the accused, to whom he stated that he had the dead body of a woman in a hoghead, concealed in his cellar at his residence, and proposed to give him a dollar per day if he would cut off the flesh from the bones.

The complainant accordingly undertook the job, and proceeded up to the cellar, where he saw the body of a large stout woman, apparently about 50 years of age, of recent death, cramped up in this hoghead, perfectly naked, with the eyes dug out, and the features cut and hacked about, presenting a most awful and horrible sight to the beholder. This had been done evidently for the purpose of avoiding the identity of the body. He then set to work by drawing the body out of the lime water which had been placed upon it, to endeavor to prevent the horrible smell, and cutting off the flesh with a large butcher's knife, threw it in the streets at night, and in the morning the whole of it was devoured by the pigs, there being quite a number of those animals in that vicinity. While he was thus engaged in this human butchery, the wife of the accused said that the deceased was a very rich woman; therefore he has every reason to believe, that she (the wife) as well as the husband, knows who the person was that was thus cut up. He further said that it took him two and a half days to complete the job, and instead of paying him \$2 50 as agreed upon, he has only received six shillings for his services in executing this disgusting and horrible affair. Justice Drinker will investigate the whole matter, which may bring more facts to light. —N. Y. Sun.

A Learned Pedlar.—Some years ago, a gentleman had been appointed professor in the department of Oriental Literature in one of our Colleges, went out to Asia to perfect himself in the necessary learning for his new duties. Not finding all the teaching which he desired, he came back to Germany, hoping among the savans of that intellectual country to find some one with whom he could complete his studies. There he was told that the most learned man in that department was a Jew, who had been for several years in America. The professor returned, and after applying to the Rabbi at Boston, finally touched upon the object of his pursuit, when, to his great surprise, it was the very Jew who had been during all his absence, peddling jewelry and trinkets in the professor's own College yard. The pedlar proved to be really possessed of the learning which had been attributed to him, and since the discovery, the young professor has been pursuing his studies under the learned pedlar's tuition, with much satisfaction.

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years and hear nothing but purring, but accidentally tread on a tail and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-hand goods that sold at a fine cost.

From the Buffalo Advertiser.—AN ELEPHANT'S DOINGS. We learn by a gentleman of this city, who was at Lockport on Saturday, that at noon of that day, an Elephant belonging to a menagerie exhibiting there, walked out of his tent toward a span of horses attached to a wagon some twenty rods off. The horses took fright at the huge beast approached them, broke loose and ran a few yards to the angle of a fence, the elephant followed, capsize the wagon, and threw the horses some two rods over the fence. One of the horses rose with several broken ribs, and managed to escape his assailant, who fell upon the other with his tusks, tore out his entrails, and continued to toss him along the fence some ten rods or more.

At this time the keeper, who was at dinner when the elephant escaped from the tent, came up and called the animal by name. The elephant immediately obeyed the word, and followed the keeper to an orchard about a hundred rods off, where he was secured by strong chains made fast to the trunk of a full grown tree. Just as our informant left in the afternoon, he heard that the elephant had uprooted the tree to which he was fastened, and had injured a man, but learned no particulars. The rage of the elephant, it is said, was caused by some tobacco concealed in the food that some of the bystanders offered him. People cannot be too cautious how they trifle in such a way with an elephant.

A During Attempt at Murder & Robbery.—On Sunday evening (9th inst.) about dusk, two men (one being about six feet high, the other not so tall, both dressed in dark clothes), came to the house of Mr. Samuel Karns, in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, and after sitting some time they asked for lodging that night, but on account of the inmates of the house not liking their countenances, refused them lodging. The inmates were Mr. Karns and his two sisters. When refused they rose to their feet, one drew a long knife or dirk, some 12 or 18 inches long, and presented it to Mr. Karns' breast, saying, I understand you have money; and a scuffle commenced with Karns and the man that drew the dirk. One of the females attempted to get down the gun, and the tall man got hold of the muzzle of the gun. Karns had the butt end, they held to the gun until he hauled Karns some yards from the door. Karns tried to get the gun off, but could not. While they were thus struggling, the lesser man and the two females were engaged, this man by some means had got the dirk, and with it gave one of the girls some five or six deep cuts, while she was playing a cudgel on him as hard as she could. The other girl received some slight wounds. Both the females fought with unparalleled heroism. They alarmed the neighbors, and the fiends made off. —Greensburg, Pa. Int.

IT Hurrah for the Pennsylvania girls.

A Sad Disease.—A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, a Methodist clergyman, complains of the prevalence in his neighborhood, of a disease which he calls the "Sunday sickness."

It is neither fever, ague nor small pox, but is sympathetic with the moral condition of the patient. The disease is periodic—the patient is indisposed about Church time on Sunday morning, but is usually quite able to attend to his ordinary business on Monday; however early in the morning it may commence. The correspondent adds, in a postscript, that when a strange preacher "comes along his way, the disease is not near so general." This by the way is a rather awkward confession for the reverend gentleman to make.

Black Wheat.—Mr. Landreth, of Philadelphia, has raised a crop of black wheat, which we mentioned last year as having been discovered growing in Canada, by Messrs. J. & J. Mass, of Philadelphia, in 1845. They learned that a British officer had the year previous shot a wild goose, from the craw of which a few grains of wheat were taken and planted. They produced a goodly harvest—long, strong straw, and richly supplied heads, nearly black. Messrs. M. obtained a few grains of this new wheat, and on their return gave them to Mr. Landreth, who planted them, and this year he has a crop which in all points resembles that of the Canada growth. The heads are nearly black, or purple, strongly bearded, and liberally supplied with large hard grains.

Cheap Living.—A letter writer from the Cherokee country, describing the cheapness of luxuries and livables in that nation, puts down corn at 20 cts per bushel, beef at 2 cts per lb., eggs 5 cts per dozen, chickens 12 to 16 cts per pair, butter 5 cts per lb., and every thing else in proportion. He sees a gentleman perfectly familiar with the resources of the country, and the cost of living, informs him that a man may live there or less than a dollar per week—\$30 per annum.

The Largest Kill known.—A volunteer, writing to Louisville from the Rio Grande, says that the musquitos there "can stand flat-footed upon the ground, and without difficulty drink water out of a pint tin cup."

A fortnight ago, Monday night, the trains on the Erie Railroad were stopped by grasshoppers, the locusts, and a swarm of beetles that on the trees as to be as effectually as they had been, and placed on the rails.

The population of Illinois has increased sixty per cent. in six years past. The Rock Island Whig estimates that by the year 1850 Illinois will contain one million inhabitants, and that in twenty years it will contain three millions of people.

A letter from Stockholm says that about 1000 of the better class of Swedish peasants were to emigrate to the United States in the first month of June. It is the intention to form a colony in Iowa of the Western States.

THE TARIFF, ITS FRIENDS, AND PENNSYLVANIA. It is really amusing to see the twistings of the Locofoco press. Some time since, the principal portion of them were loud in their outcry against the McKay Bill, as destructive of Pennsylvania interests, and injurious to the country at large. But the bill passed, and passed against the vote of all the Locofoco Representatives of the State, excepting one (Mr. Wilmoit.) Mr. Polk approved of the bill, while he vetoes those which he does not like, thus showing that the President holds himself responsible for the act. Well, which horn of the dilemma do our friends of the Locofoco press seize upon? Do they applaud the vote of their party Representatives in Congress against the tariff, and denounce Mr. Polk for encouraging, and then signing, the bill? Do they condemn the bill, and those who passed it, and call for the old law of 1842, and applaud those who tried to preserve it? Not at all. They receive, with demonstrations of continued respect, the Representatives that voted against the bill, which they said would be ruinous to the interests of Pennsylvania.

Sound Representatives, these, who know the right, and dared to maintain it against Executive influence; and then applaud with still greater emphasis, because of a more elevated position, Mr. Polk, who signed the bill and made it a law. Hurrah for the men that sought to sustain the Tariff of 1842, for the good of Pennsylvania! And hurrah for the man that put down the Tariff of 1842, to the injury of Pennsylvania! But especially, and above all things, hurrah for the beautiful party that paralyzes the industry of the country, that despises system even for doing wrong, provided that more wrong can be done by erratic movements!

It appears that Mr. Wilmoit, also, who voted, and spoke, against the tariff of 1842, and for the bill of 1846, is just as great a favorite as those who took the opposite course. —U. S. Gazette.

One Effect.—The Oswego Advertiser expresses the opinion that the new Tariff will work considerable change in the trade of the Lakes, by enabling British salt coming up the St. Lawrence, at a low rate of duty, to compete with, if not entirely to supersede the American article. Under the specific duty of three cents per bushel, it has been shipped in considerable quantities.

Effects of the British Tariff.—A few weeks since we mentioned that two Furnaces were about to be erected within three miles of Milton. Since the passage of this bill of abominations, they have both been abandoned. One of the gentlemen had hands at work, and had contracted for the hot blast pipe, but has now countermanded the order. Such are the effects of this iniquitous bill. —Miltonian.

Mrs. Mary E. Hussey, a widow lady of New York, while bathing in company with friends at Rockaway (L. I.) was carried into deep water by the under-tow and drowned. Her friends used every endeavor to save her, but their efforts were useless, the tide being so strong as to carry her out to sea. The gentleman who accompanied her in his endeavors to save her, sunk three times and was then rescued by his friends after much exertion. She leaves a little boy, her only child.

The new Custom-House at Boston is now nearly completed. Not a splinter of wood is to be found in the whole edifice; all is Quincy granite and iron, with marble floors, &c. The roof and dome are formed of solid granite blocks, overlapping one another.

Noel Ground of Divorce.—Mr. Aston, of London, a resident in Berlin, has obtained from the tribunal of that city, a judgment of divorce, on the ground of his wife being an atheist, which she avowed in court. Mrs. Aston was immediately ordered to quit the Russian territory.

Poor, Poorer, Poorest.—A Democratic candidate for the Legislature of this State, addressing the people on one of the upper parish, was very particular in impressing upon them his great love for poor folks. When he had finished, his Whig opponent rising to reply, said, that the Democratic had taken all his thunder from him, that he was emphatically the poor man's friend—could not be otherwise, that he came from the poorest State in the Union, North Carolina—that he came from the poorest county in the State, Duncombe, and from the poorest part of that county; that he was the poorest man in that county, except his father, who was too poor to have a grand father—that he was so poor that even that county was not poor enough for him, and that he obtained the poorest house in that poor county, and started in a poor county jail. Fellow-citizens, said he, I travelled until I arrived here, and you will all admit, that this is the poorest parish in the State, and here I shall remain until I hear of a poorer. —A. O. Zouge.

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FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains the following letter, dated

MATAMORAS, August 6, 1846. General TAYLOR left here two days since for Camargo by the river, to await the assembling of the army at that point, for the march to Monterey. It is thought he will be able to begin the march by the 1st or 10th of September.

His field force will be 2500, and if the 2d Infantry arrives in time, says 3000 regular troops, with about 7300 volunteers, as follows; three Texas regiments; two Ohio; one Georgia; two Kentucky; one Tennessee; one Alabama; one Mississippi regiment, and the Baltimore battalion, in all say 10,000 men. The two Indiana regiments will probably be distributed between this city and the mouth of the river, under the command of Brigadier General LANE.

One of the Texas mounted regiments, under Col. Hays, marches by a wide circuit through San Fernando, Lohores, etc., to join the main body at Camargo, or on the march to Monterey. They will probably find work, as Mejia is said to be at Lohores, with the wreck of Arista's force.

The artillery will be composed of Duncan's, Ridgely's and Bragg's batteries, of two six pounders, and one twelve pounder howitzer each, and a fourth battery of two twelve pound guns, and two twenty-four pound howitzers, under Capt. Webster, in all sixteen pieces, with six horses to each gun. They will travel easily.

The dragoons will probably be increased to 300 or 350 by recruits. They have been nursing their horses ever since the battles, and are in better condition than they then were. Two of the Texas regiments are mounted riflemen, and will make the whole force of horse say 1400.

By the close of September this column will reach Monterey, where the chances of a battle are sufficiently uncertain to make it a matter of daily doubt and speculation. The very air is rife with rumors. It is said that Wool is now in command, if so, and he continues there, it is a guarantee of hard knocks.

A Vera Cruz letter of August 1st says:—"In Mexico, the Ministry had resigned in consequence of Gen. Bravo having been sworn as President *ad interim*. Our letters from the capital, dated the 29th ultimo, say, that the new Ministers will, without exception, be disposed to make peace with the Americans."

According to the statements of the Mexican *Diario Oficial* the army assembled at San Luis Potosi, numbered 10,000 men, and when this force and that under Gen. AZPARRA consisting of two regiments of infantry, a squadron of lancers, and a section of engineers with three 12-pounders, numbering in all 2000 men, which was to leave the capital on the 24th, would join MEJIA, the army in the field would number from 12,000 to 15,000 men. But 1500 men were to be left to garrison the capital. MEJIA who succeeded ARISTA in the command of the army on the frontier, reports on the 9th, that he was about to march for Monterey with his column.

The Mexican government had forwarded all the disposable troops in and about Chihuahua and Zacatecas to New Mexico for its defence.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer. New York, August 23, 1846.

There is a story current here among the "upper ten," which if true, is one of the most extraordinary occurrences that ever took place, and throws all the novelties of the present age entirely in the shade. It appears that a certain young lady, the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston, had formed an attachment for a handsome young man, who was a clerk in her father's counting room and had determined to have him for better or worse, although her father had previously given her hand to another suitor.

The lady's father having heard of this attachment, feigned ignorance, but determined to break it off, and give his daughter to the gentleman he had promised her. For this purpose he directed the young man to take passage in one of the steamers that left New York, and proceeded to England, and transact some business for him there. The lover accordingly came to New York, but meantime, the young lady got some knowledge of her father's intentions, and sent a message by telegraph to that effect to her lover in New York.

The expedient the two lovers resorted to for accomplishing their desire, and defeating the father's views, was novel and extraordinary. She took her stand in the telegraphic office in Boston, and he did the same, with a magistrate, in the office in New York, and with the aid of the lightning, they were made bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh. This is certainly applying this invention to a purpose never contemplated by Professor Morse, and exhibits a great deal of ingenuity.

A few days since, the lady's father insisted upon her marriage with the gentleman he had selected for her, and, as might be expected, he was amazed, when she told him she was already the wife of Mr. B., and the manner in which the ceremony was performed. Mr. B. followed his employer's directions and went in the steamer to England. The merchant, I have heard, is taking measures to contest the validity of the marriage.

In our country Ohio it is computed that 100,000 acres have been planted in wheat alone

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on
Saturday the 29th day of August next,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

A FARM,

late the Estate of FELIX ORNER, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, near the Public Road leading from Arndsville to Pine Grove, 4 miles distant from Arndsville, and lying near the head of Opposum creek, adjoining lands of John Wenk, Valentine Fehl, sen., Rebecca Baldwin and others, containing

120 ACRES,

more or less, about one-half of which is clear land, under good fence, and the residue in Woodland, heavily timbered; there is a sufficiency of Meadow: well watered by springs, and Opposum creek runs through the Farm. The improvements are a Double one-story

Log Dwelling House,

a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; there is also a Pump, and Spring-house, near the door, with an excellent well of water; there are also Two OVENHOUSES, bearing good fruit; and there is likewise there on erected, a

Good Saw-mill,

having facilities for business and a good custom. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and see the property, which will be shown them by Mr. Conrad Plank, or the Executor. A good and perfect title will be given.

The Terms will be fixed to suit purchasers, and will be made known on the day of sale; when also, if not sold, the Farm will be offered for RENT, by

GEORGE ORNER, Ex'r.

July 27.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
Of Real Estate.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday the 5th day of September next,
at 1 o'clock, p. m. agreeably to the last Will and Testament of JOHN WISLER, late of the township of Franklin, Adams county, deceased.

A VALUABLE FARM,

late the property of JOHN WISLER, deceased, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, about 4 miles from Gettysburg, on Black's Turnpike Road, leading to Mummansburg, adjoining lands of Henry Hershey, Andrew Heintzleman, Peter Wisler and others, containing,

373 ACRES,

more or less, of which there are about 50 Acres of

WOODLAND,

heavily timbered, and a large amount of Meadow—the whole under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story

Stone Dwelling House,

Log Barn, Spring House, (near the dwelling), with an excellent

LOG TENANT HOUSE,

bearing good fruit—apple, pear, and peach—one with each house. The plantation will be sold in one entire tract, or in parts, to suit purchasers, if desirable; and if not sold, will be offered for RENT.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to visit the property, which will be shown them by David Wisler, residing on the Farm, or the Executors, living in the same township. A good and perfect title will be given.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by JOHN WISLER, JACOB WISLER, Executors of John Wisler, dec'd.

July 27.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 12th day of September next, on the premises, the following valuable Estate, viz.:

A FARM,

in Huntington township, Adams county, three miles west of Petersburg, Y. S., adjoining lands of T. Brandon, Harman's Heirs and others, containing

279 ACRES,

of Patented Land, with a due proportion of Timber of the best. The improvements are

Two Log Houses,

two good Springs near the houses. Two streams run through the Farm. It is in elegant order, with Two APPLE ORCHARDS, of good fruit. It affords an excellent range for cattle. The Turnpike from Hanover to Carlisle passes through the place.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by order of Court, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

WM. MOORHEAD, de.

July 29.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles, for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tics, Doloreaux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence

Gettysburg, Feb. 28.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon,

IS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

HARVEST HOME!

George Arnold

IS just received, and now offers for sale, a large stock of

Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins, Bed-Ticks, Checks, Drillings, Velvet, Corals, Lanes, Cassinets, Calicoes, &c. &c.

all of which will be sold Cheap. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, July 27.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES,

Of all kinds, and in any quantity,

CAN be supplied by the subscriber, at his

Plantfield Nurseries, near PE-TERSBURG, (York Springs) Adams co., Pa. His supply of APPLE TREES is very large—having from 20,000 to 25,000 saleable trees on hand; and he feels confident that, for size and beauty of appearance, they will surpass any others in the market.

He warrants all his Trees to be genuine. His TERMS are AS LOW as Trees can be purchased elsewhere. A considerable reduction made to those who take large quantities, or who buy to sell again.

Catalogues sent to those who wish them. WM. WRIGHT.

July 13.

WALTER & CO.
FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,
No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,
BALTIMORE.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments. REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son, T. Jones & Co., W. & S. Wyman, T. Cross, Esq. Cashier, J. H. Sheppard, Esq. Cash. Far Bank, L. Ensey & Co., Slingford & Devries.

July 27.

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. If all work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

PLUMBE
National Daguerrian Gallery

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS,
FOUNDED 1810:

Awarded the Medal, Four First Prizes, and Two Highest Honors, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerrianotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C. 251 Broadway, N. York Market St., St. Louis. 175 Court St., Boston. Main Street, Du Buque. 130 Chesnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga. 56 Canal St., N. O. Down's Buildings, Alb. 127 Viell Rue de Tem. Middle St., Portland. ple, Paris. Main St., Newport. 32 Church St. Liverpool —, Norfolk, Va. 375 Main St., Lou. Ky. —, Petersburg, Va. 174 Main St., Cinn. O. —

May 11.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, Adams county, on the 10th inst. an indentured servant girl, named SARAH SOPHIA MARTIN,

between 15 and 16 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any person returning her to me.

Aug. 17.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the employment of the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, on the 28th ult., an indentured Apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named

JAMES DILLON, about 17 years of age. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his return to me.

Aug. 3.

NOTICE.

ESTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, she hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MATILDA JONES, Adm'r.

July 6.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,
300 do. Golden TWEED,
600 do. FLANNELS,
500 do. BLANKETS, double width
400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,
200 do. LINSEYS,
200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either at wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON.

Aug. 17.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Barthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and earned at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market Street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

York, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES, of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and one-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes. He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery, of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

STEYER PLOUGHS, which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Threshing Machines, ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

IMPORTANT TO ALL
COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS, By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

W. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Bantz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Whiskies, RECORDS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

PLUMBE
National Daguerrian Gallery

And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first prizes, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerrianotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 55 Hanover st.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 2.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING of the "Church of God," will commence on Monday the 7th of September, near the Two Taverns. All favorably disposed, are invited to join us.

No tickets are permitted on the ground. JOSEPH PLOCHER, } Committee.
JONATHAN YOUNG, }

Aug. 10.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY
Mutual Protection Company.

A Meeting of the Company will be held at the Stone House (Tiego's) in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, on Monday the 7th day of September next, to elect THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for said Company for the ensuing year, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, and to continue open until 4 o'clock, p. m.

Aug. 3.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James M. Cosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times in his residence in Littlestown.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

March 30.

WM. B. MCCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

THOMAS M'CREARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

Matthew T. Miller,
(Successor to Robert T. Bicknell.)
EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

BANK NOTES—Notes on all the solvent Banks in the U. S. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE—Bills of exchange and Bank Checks on most of the principal cities of the Union, bought and sold at the best rates.

Exchange on England in large or small sums constantly for sale.

Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c. Terms \$3 per annum payable in advance.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at \$1.50 per annum; monthly \$1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12 cents.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Exchange hours, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

To Printers.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also, second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrices, with deep corners, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All the type furnished by us is "hand cast." The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished, also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

Composition Rollers cast for Printers. COCKCROFF & OVEREND, 68 Ann St. Dec. 22.

Jayne's Expectant.—This is undoubtedly the most valuable, (as it is decidedly the most popular) medicine of its kind, ever introduced in this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing from the time it was first offered for sale here to the present time; numerous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness, from very many of our citizens, might be produced, but a trial will satisfy all, that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.—Bangor (Me.) Daily

From the Rev. A. R. Hinckley. FRANKLIN, Ia., March 19, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Your medicines have been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectant. I have received much benefit from it myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxysm which returned about once a week, has been, to all appearance, permanently cured.

A. R. HINCKLEY.

OWEGO, N. Y., July 27, 1841.

Dear Sir—We want some more of your medicines, particularly the Expectant, which gives universal satisfaction. Respectfully yours, STANSON & WILLIAMS.

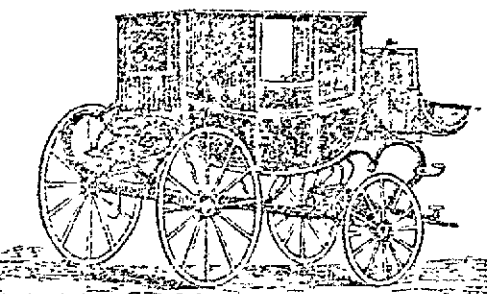
BINGHAMTON, New York, May 31, 1841.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir, Your Expectant is in great demand and sells well, and is very popular; your Vermifuge is much used, as also your Salative Pills.

Yours, &c. BENJAMIN GREENE.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Bachler, Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 17.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order.

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

An Apprentice Wanted.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 31, 1846.

WHIG TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

James M. Power.

ASSEMBLY,

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER,

Andrew Heintzleman.

AUDITOR,

John C. Ellis.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

John Houck.

GARDNER and BROWN, of Philadelphia, it will be seen by their advertisement, offer great inducements to those wishing articles in their line. They are said to be correct business men, and worthy of support.

The attention of Dealers in Candles is called to the advertisement of Mr. Richardson, our paper to-day. They may probably find it their interest to give him a trial.

JAMES RIDDLE SCHNECK, aged 9 years, only child of the Rev. Benjamin Schneck, of Chambersburg, and formerly of Gettysburg, died on the 20th inst. during the absence of his parents on a visit to the West.

The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated Col. JOHN SWIFT for Mayor; the Locos, RICHARD VAUX; and the Natives PETER A. BROWNE.

Death of Judge Kennedy.

Hon. JOHN KENNEDY, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Wednesday night last, after a long illness, aged 72 years.

Earthquake at Boston.

On Tuesday morning last, a few minutes before 5 o'clock, there were two shocks of an earthquake at Boston and the surrounding country as far as heard from, which lasted several seconds, and occasioned great alarm. The houses were much shaken, and in some instances crockery was thrown from the shelves. Great excitement exists on the subject.

The Tariff and the Corn Laws.

We are aware, says the U. S. Gazette, that many persons have a confused idea, that the admission of grain and provisions nearly free of duties into Great Britain, has some necessary connection with the Tariff of 1846. Not at all! The Corn bill passed before McKay's bill became a law, and that Corn bill will have little or no influence upon American wheat. The Continent of Europe can place wheat in London CHEAPER THAN THE UNITED STATES CAN; and other grain and provisions were made free in England, because the country could not produce enough of them, and not because a free trade principle is found under all circumstances to be the best. The attempt now being made to create a feeling in favor of the Tariff of 1846, is another gross deception upon the people, made, too, by the very party that deceived the people before with the cry of "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842."

The "Lancaster Union" and the "Tribune," have been united, and are now under the direction of R. W. MINNICK, formerly of Gettysburg. The paper will support the principles of the Whig party. The "Union" had been Native American in its character. This feature is dropped under the new arrangement.

Longevity.

Of the class of 51 members who graduated at Harvard University in 1787, ten still survive. Rev. Abiel Abbot, Hon. John Quincy Adams, John Chandler, Caleb Child, Rev. Peter Eaton, Dr. Walter Hume, Rev. Ezekiah Packard, Dr. N. S. Prentiss, Hon. Samuel Putnam, Hon. Leonard White. Two others of the class died but recently—Judge Cranch and Mr. E. Kendall.

The population of Washington, Pa., by a late census, is found to be 2536. The increase since 1840, is 639.

Sickness at Hagerstown.—The Hagerstown News of Wednesday says—

The amount of sickness that now prevails in Hagerstown and its vicinity is truly alarming. Fevers of every kind and hue, remittent, intermittent, bilious, typhus, congestive, and many other kinds, either "too numerous to mention," or beyond our ken, have prostrated hundreds, while the chills have done a full share of leveling beside.

The reader will excuse the want of editorial attention in to-day's paper, when we tell him that no less than six or eight of our family, as well as three of the hands in our office, have within the past week been prostrate with disease, and we ourselves have received a shake that we won't get over without—"something to take."

Gen. Gaines.—A letter from Washington, published in the Sun, states "that the President has approved the decision of the Court of Inquiry relative to the conduct of Gen. Gaines. The court it is said disapproves of some of his acts and approves of others. His calling out volunteers after the arrival of Gen. Taylor's victories is one of the acts disapproved. In conclusion, in consideration of the patriotism of the General, the court recommended that the case be dismissed."

Terrific Thunderstorm.

On Saturday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, we were visited with the most terrific thunder storm we have ever witnessed. For the greater part of an hour, there was almost a continual illumination of the heavens by vivid flashes of lightning, and peal after peal of the most startling thunder, in quick succession, struck awe even into the most fearless. The rain fell in torrents during the whole time.

The house of Mr. ARTER, on Washington street, was struck during the storm, and very much injured. The electric fluid struck the top of the chimney, and a part passed down on the north side in several streams, shattering the posts and walls as it went; another part followed the course of some spouting on the roof, and passed down on the south side of the house, marking its course with destruction. When it reached a point on the outside of the building opposite a clock which stood in one of the rooms, it passed through the wall, and dashed the clock into the middle of the room, breaking it up and destroying it completely. It then again passed out, and went to the ground, tearing the posts in its progress.

Mrs. ARTER was struck down and remained insensible for probably an hour. She is since restored, we believe. The escape of the inmates of the house is almost miraculous, as the destructive traces of the electric fluid show it to have been in fearful proximity to them all.

Our democratic brethren in this County have got into rather "a snarl," as regards their Congressman. Many of the liege followers of Mr. Polk and his Free Trade Secretary, have deemed it right and proper, in conformity with custom, to change their opinions so as to conform with those of the "powers that be." Our representative, Mr. McCLELLAN, not having the fear of the Administration before his eyes, dared to support the Tariff of '42, in company with nearly all his Democratic brethren from this State, who were friendly to Pennsylvania interests; and for this rebellious act, an attempt is being made to "throw him overboard," and substitute our neighbor, Mr. DANIEL, in his room. Their Convention meets to-day; and the question will then be decided.

Mexican Privateers.

It is said the Mexican Consuls at New Orleans and New York have received orders from the Mexican Government for the fitting out and granting letters of marque to privateers, to prey on American commerce.

The Whigs of Lancaster have re-nominated Hon. JOHN STRONACH for Congress, and Messrs. Patterson, Shelly, Dickenson, Bentz, and Morrison for the Legislature.

THE ISSUE IN OCTOBER NEXT.

Jas. M. Power | Wm. B. Foster
AND THE | AND THE
Whig Tariff of 1842. | British Tariff of 1846.
People of Pennsylvania, says the Reading Journal, here is the issue fairly stated. The election of JAMES M. POWER will be regarded all over the Union as evidence not to be misunderstood, that PENNSYLVANIA is not to be PROSTRATED IN THE DUST, or her honest voters CHEATED and HUMBUGGED with impunity—while every vote polled for WILLIAM B. FOSTER will be deemed an expression in favor of FREE TRADE and the BRITISH TARIFF of 1846.

Kentucky Election.—Full returns of the members elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky show the following result: In the Senate 26 Whigs and 12 Democrats; in the House of Representatives 63 Whigs and 37 Democrats; being an increase over the Whig majority of last year of eight—a result very creditable to old KENTUCKY.

Judge HOWELL HERPURN has been appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to be President Judge of the District of Allegheny, vice R. C. Grier, appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A proposition to divide Texas into two States, making the Brazos river the line of separation, is said to have been received with favor by members of Congress from the Southern States.

A man named Michael Kendig was struck by lightning on Monday last, in West Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pa., and instantly killed.

New Missionaries.—Seven new Missionaries have sailed from Boston for India the past week, under the direction of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, after appropriate services, and instructions from the Hon. Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Board.

Longevity.—Mrs. Ann McCannon died at Paterson, (N. J.) on Thursday last, in the hundred and sixth year of her age.

The people of North Carolina have decided at the late election against establishing a penitentiary in that State by a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000.

From Havana.—Advices per schr. Merchant, arrived at Charleston, on Wednesday, from Havana, corroborate the statements published relative to the departure of Santa Ana. He left on the 9th inst., in the British steamer Arab, for Vera Cruz, with his entire suite.

Heroism.—William Jackson, a young man, was attacked by three wolves in the woods of Canada; he placed his back against a tree, shot two of them dead, and after a savage conflict with the other, succeeded in killing that also. The skins were taken as trophies of this unparalled victory.

Mr. HARPER:

Permit me, through your paper, to give a gentle hint to those young men who have been in the frequent habit of disturbing the repose of the orderly citizens of our borough, at very unreasonable hours, by "noises that make night hideous," that their conduct is viewed by every lover of order and decency, with regret and disapprobation. One "speer" may be lightly looked at; but the frequent repetition has given to their conduct so "rowdy" a character, that it would be well for the reputation of those concerned, that it should cease at once. A.

A Man of Business.—The new Editor of the Oregon Spectator holds at once the following offices:—Secretary of the Treasury, Recorder of Land Claims, Recorder of Marriages, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Criminal Court, Reviser of the Laws; in addition to all which legal trusts, he seems to be a Doctor of Physic. A universal man like this is just the thing, of course, for an editor.

Spain appears to be concentrating a pretty strong naval force in the Gulf; the arrival of several vessels of war, we have noticed of late.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

We have heretofore numbered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgment of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as the top of a polished marble, naugre all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot, purchased a bottle of Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and, according to his directions, applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, though luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sands that skirt the Atlantic. This is no puff, but it is religiously true, and to those who doubt, the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years standing though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buchler, Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 31.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

MARRIED.

At Washington City, on Tuesday last, Dr. ALEXANDER SPEER, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to MARIA HENRIETTA, daughter of Andrew Coyle, Esq.,—all of Washington.

On the 27th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. WM. W. VAUGHN, of Frederick county, to Miss MARIA BAUGARDNER, of Carroll county, Md.

DIED.

On Friday last, at the residence of his brother, (Jas. A. Thompson, Esq.) in this borough, after a lingering illness, Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, in the 49th year of his age.

On the 23d inst. at the residence of his son in Berwick township, Mr. ARTHUR O'NEILL, aged 81 years and 5 months.

On the 21st inst. Mr. JOHN McDANIEL, of Franklin township, aged 23 years 11 months and 4 days.

On the 20th inst. near Taneytown, very suddenly, Mr. JOSEPH ELIX, aged 21 years.
In Troupe county, Georgia, on the 28th of July last, Mr. JOHN MCOSI, son of Mr. James MCOSI, of this borough, aged 26 years 2 months and 20 days.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see. GEORGE ARNOLD.

Aug. 31.



DR. JAMES PARRY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL be at Mr. JAMES A. THOMPSON'S, Gettysburg, from the 7th to the 15th of September next.

Aug. 31.

GETTYSBURG WATER COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the above Company are requested to pay the amount of their Stock in the following instalments: FIVE DOLLARS on each Share on the 15th of September; FIVE DOLLARS on the 15th of October; and FIVE DOLLARS on the 15th of November.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public, that he has given into the possession of JOHN CARR, of Berwick township, Adams county, one Grey Horse, which I purchased from Capt. L. Waggoner. I notify the public not to purchase said Horse, nor take him by distress or otherwise, as he belongs to me.

J. L. NOEL.

Berwick, Aug. 29, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Account of SAMUEL MILLER, Assignee of the estate and effects of ISAAC LEFEVER, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 23d day of September next, for the confirmation of said Account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1846.

Aug. 31.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.



THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above named establishment in

New Oxford, Adams Co., Pa. situated between York and Gettysburg. Having provided himself with every thing requisite for the accommodation and comfort of travellers, he flatters himself able to render his house worthy of patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

GEORGE HERSH.

The Stabling attached is large and commodious.
New Oxford, Aug. 31.

Great Bargains, in Hats & Caps,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE,

No. 196 Market St., 2d door below Sixth, PHILADELPHIA.

WE extend a general invitation to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, as well as to all others, to our Store. We have on hand a large and complete assortment of HATS and CAPS of every style and variety, which we are selling full one-fourth lower than the usual prices, namely:

Extra Sup. Beaver Hats, from \$2 50 to \$3 50
" Brush " " 2 00 to 3 00
" Silk " " 1 25 to 2 00
" Mole-skin " " 2 50 only,
usual price \$4.

Good Hats as low as \$1 25 and upwards. Also, a complete stock of Caps, cloth, fur, trimmed, glazed, silk oil cloth, velvet and fancy Caps; fine Otter, Shetland Fur Seal, Muskrat, Hair Seal Caps, &c. &c. at lower prices than they can possibly be had elsewhere. From our extensive sales, we can sell for a smaller profit than others can. Call and be satisfied, it is to your interest.

Merchants, Storekeepers, Hatters and others, who buy to sell again, supplied on reasonable terms. Be sure and call at No. 196, Market street, second door below Sixth street.

GARDEN & BROWN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candles,

12 1/2 Cents per pound. Wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market street, PHILADELPHIA, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candles at the low price of \$12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionery and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THE Account of DAVID CHAMBERLAIN, Assignee in trust, &c. of THOMAS GOODMAN, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 23d day of September next, for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1846.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THE Second Account of JOSEPH BITTINGER, Trustee of GEORGE BITTINGER, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 23d day of September next, for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1846.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THE Account of CHARLES KITTLEWELL, GEORGE DEARDORFF, and WILLIAM R. SALTER, Trustees of ARCHIBALD LOVE, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 23d day of September next, for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1846.

Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THE CORNERSTONE of the Methodist E. Church, in Petersburg, Y. S. Adams county, will be laid on Sunday the 20th of September, at 10 o'clock. Professor M'CLINTOCK is expected to be present to conduct the exercises of the occasion.

WM. R. SADLER,

Chairman of Com.

Aug. 31.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE annual Address before the PHRENOLOGICAL and PHILANTHROPIC Societies of Pennsylvania College, will be delivered in Christ's Church, on Wednesday, Sept. 10th, at 3 p. m., by the Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

W. A. RENDSHAW,
J. A. BRADSHAW,
C. A. BROUGHER,
J. A. S. TRESSLER,
WM. H. MORRIS,
L. E. ALBERT,

Aug. 31.

Pennsylvania College.

THE Annual Commencement of Pennsylvania College will take place on Thursday morning, the 17th of September, the exercises commencing at 9 o'clock. The friends of education, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

D. GILBERT,

Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Aug. 24.

Alumni Association.

THE Alumni Association of Pennsylvania College, will meet in the College Chapel, on Wednesday, September 16th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Annual Address will be delivered in Christ's Church, on the Evening of the same day, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. JAMES L. SNODGRASS, of Reading, Pa.

M. L. STOEVEY, Sec'y.

Aug. 24.

WASHINGTON HOUSE. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE,

THIS FARM,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, on Marsh-creek, containing about

235 Acres,

of which about 60 or 70 are in first-rate TIMBER LAND, superior to any in the settlement; and about 70 or 80 Acres in excellent BOTTOM LAND. The fences are all in first-rate order, and the Farm is in a perfect state of cultivation. The improvements are a

VERY LARGE BRICK HOUSE, a BANK BARN, part stone and part frame, 80 feet in length, Stable, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, Smoke-house, and all other necessary Out-buildings; a first-rate

ORCHARD of bearing Fruit, and a YOUNG ORCHARD of choice Fruit, just beginning to bear, with a great variety of Apple, Peach, Plum Trees, &c. on different parts of the Farm. There is a never-failing well of water at the door; a fine Spring in the Barn-yard, and springs in the fields that never fail. Marsh-creek also runs through the Farm.

As the subscriber is desirous of quitting Farming, he will sell on very reasonable terms—which may be known on application to him on the premises.

MARK FORNEY.

Aug. 31.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue,

On Friday the 25th of September next, at 10 o'clock, a certain

PLANTATION.

Or Tract of Patented Land,

situate and lying partly in the Township of Straban, and partly in the Township of Mountpleasant, in the said County, three miles from Gettysburg, and one mile from the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, adjoining lands of Isaac Miller, Benjamin Myers, and others, containing

137 Acres, neat measure.

Having thereon erected a one and one-half story

STONE HOUSE,

large Bank Barn, partly stone, and partly frame, Stone Wash-house, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, and other Out-houses; also, near the door, a spring of never-failing water, and a small stream passing through the Farm. There are also

TWO ORCHARDS

thereon, yielding choice Fruit, and a variety of FRUIT TREES. There is a good proportion of MEADOW, and also of WOOD-LAND, well timbered. The whole Farm is in a good state of cultivation. To be sold as late the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, deceased.

The sale will be held on the premises; and the terms will then be made known by BENJAMIN MALAUN, the Administrator of said Estate; and also to persons wishing to view the premises, in the mean while, by the Widow, residing thereon.

BENJAMIN MALAUN,

Administrator of George Myers, dec'd.

By the Court,

WM. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of Real Property.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday the 10th of October next, on the premises,</

SUPERIOR Daguerreotype Portraits, SINGLE OR IN GROUPS, COLORED OR MEZZOTINTO.



To the Ladies and Gentlemen of
GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscribers (one proprietor of the Philadelphia Daguerrean Institute, at Publishers' Hall, 101 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and both from the "Daguerrean Gallery," Baltimore), beg leave to inform the citizens of this place, that they have opened rooms admirably adapted as regards convenience of access, comfort, &c., at Mr. S. S. McCREARY'S residence, in Chambersburg street, 4 doors east of the Lutheran Church, where they are prepared to execute Portraits and Miniatures of a superior quality, either plain, colored, or mezzotint, single or in groups.

Our facilities are not only more extensive but superior to any heretofore used out of the large cities, and enable us to produce likenesses unsurpassed by any other artists.

Particular attention given to the position, ease and grace of Children, while sitting, in order to produce the beauty of artistic effect combined with what is more desirable—a faithful Portraiture.

Satisfaction given or no charge made.

Instructions given in the Art, and all materials furnished on reasonable terms.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine our large collection of superior specimens.

For further particulars see Circulars.

PLUMER & WILDE.

Aug. 17.

ELECTION.

Office, W. Y. & G. R. Co., 2

York, August 11, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of the

Whitcomb, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company, will be held at their office in the Borough of York, on Tuesday the 1st of September

next, from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of a President and Eight Directors of said Company, for the ensuing year.

By order,

ROBERT S. HOLLINS, Sec'y.

Aug. 24.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

Mutual Protection Company.

A Meeting of the Company will be held at the Stone House, (Trego's), in Dickinson

township, Cumberland county, on Monday the 7th day of September next, to elect THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS for said Company for the ensuing year, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, and to continue open until 4 o'clock, P. M.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Aug. 3.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING of the "Council of

God's" will commence on Monday the 7th of September, near the Two Taverns. All favorably disposed, are invited to join us.

No hucksters are permitted on the ground.

JOSEPH PLOCHER,

JONATHAN YOUNG, Committee.

Aug. 10.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg,

and as it is his intention to devote himself

entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all

its branches, no effort will be spared to render

satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations

performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and

have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of

Adams County, who may be afflicted with

NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC

DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument

EXECUTOR'S SALE Of Real Estate.

WILL be exposed at Public Sale, on the

premises, on

Saturday the 5th day of September next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., agreeably to the last Will and Testament of JOHN WISLER, late of the

township of Franklin, Adams county, deceased,

A VALUABLE FARM,

late the property of Joux Wisler, deceased,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county,

about 4 miles from Gettysburg, on Black's

Turnpike Road, leading to Mummaburg, ad-

joining lands of Henry Heist, Andrew Heist,

Zeelman, Peter Wisler and others, containing,

375 A C B S,

more or less, of which there are about

80 Acres of

WOODLAND,

heavily timbered, and a large

amount of Meadow—the whole under good

fencing, and in a fine state of cultivation. The im-

provements are a two-story

Stone Dwelling House,

Log Barn, Spring House, (near

the dwelling, with an excellent

Spring of Water,) and other outbuildings—

running water in most of the fields. Also, a

one and one-half story

LOG TENANT HOUSE,

and Stabling. Also, Two ORCHARDS,

bearing good fruit—apple, pear, and peach—

one with each house. The plantation will be

sold in one entire tract, or in parts, to suit

purchasers, if desirable, and if not sold, will be

offered for RENT.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested

to visit the property, which will be shown them

by David Wisler, residing on the Farm, or the

Executors, living in the same township. A

good and perfect title will be given.

Terms made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN WISLER,

JACOB WISLER,

Executors of John Wisler, dec'd.

July 27.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale,

on

Saturday the 12th day of September next,

on the premises, the following valuable Estate,

Viz.,

A FARM,

in Huntington township, Adams county, three

miles west of Petersburg, Y. S., adjoining lands

of T. Brandenburg, Harman's Heirs and others, con-

taining

270 ACRES,

of Patented Land, with a due proportion of Timber

of the best. The improvements are

TWO Log Houses,

two good Springs near the houses;

Two streams run through the Farm. It is in

an elegant order, with Two APPLE ORCHARDS,

of good fruit. It affords an excellent range for

cattle. The Turnpike from Hanover to Carlisle

passes through the place.

Said Tract of Land has been divided by order

of Court, and will be sold altogether or divided

WALTER & CO. FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 29, South Howard St., below Market St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds of all

kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit,

&c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments

REFER TO

J. Landstreet & Son,

T. Jones & Co.,

W. & S. Wyman,

T. Cross, Esq. Cash-

ier Com. & Far Bank,

Lot, Lacey & Co.,

Slingland & Devries,

July 27.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Barthen Cars between PHILADEL-

PHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of

all kinds of Freight to or from York and the

adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30

cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,

25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hun-

dred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-

licited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Mar-

ket street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-

joining F. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the

public that they have opened a WINE

AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly

kept at No. 12, Second street, between Market

and Second streets, Philadelphia.

On the south side of Main street, a few doors

west of the Market House, and adjoining the

residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the

Borough of York, where they will constantly have

on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-

sortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS,

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those

who may need articles in their line to give them

a call, as they are confident that they can please

them both as regards quality and price, great

care having been taken in the selection of their

stock.

York, Feb. 23.

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery

AND

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOSITS,

FOUNDED 1840:

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer his FARM at

Public Sale, on

Thursday the 5th day of October next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. If for further particulars

see Handbills at the various Public Houses in

the County.

Aug. 3.

JOHN EIKER

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and

other persons concerned, that the AD-

MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased

persons hereinafter mentioned will be pre-

sented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county,

for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the

22d day of September next, viz.,

The account of John Hollinger and Jacob

Hollinger, Executors of the last will and testa-

ment of Valentine Hollinger, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Jacob Mark

Administrator of Peter Mark, deceased, who

was Guardian of Polly Sterner, Caroline Ster-

ner, and Adeline Sterner.

The account of Alexander J. Thompson, Ad-

ministrator of the Estate of Thomas Kerr, de-

ceased.

The account of Philip Wolff, Executor of

the last will and testament of Jacob Wolff, jun.

deceased.

The account of Joseph Fink, jun. Adminis-

trator of the Estate of Ephraim Davis, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

Aug. 24, 1846.

IMPORTANT TO ALL

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining

at all times, pure and highly

flavored

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the

PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30 South Second Street, between Market and

Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed,

almost impossible, to obtain always good Green

and Black Teas. But now you have only to

visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain

as selections and fragrant Teas as you could wish

for. All Teas can here be sorted, with the ad-

vantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

Six Cents Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, residing

in Franklin township, Adams county, on the

10th inst. an indentured servant girl, named

SARAH SOPHIA MARTIN,

between 15 and 16 years of age. The above

reward, but no thanks, will be given to any per-

son returning her to me.

HUGH SCOTT, (of A.)

Aug. 17.

WM. B. McCELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-

fice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS

WOOLEN FACTORY,

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone

much repair, and is now in complete op-

eration—and will in future be conducted by the

undersigned in all its various branches. They

continue to manufacture goods of the best qual-

Adams Sentinel.

County Convention.

We published last week the proceedings of the Whig County Convention, with the exception of the resolutions adopted—for which we had not room. They were offered by Maj. W. W. HANSEN, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Tariff law of 1812, and the substitution in its stead, of the act of 1816, is the substitution of Free-trade in lieu of Protection, of foreign labor in the place of home industry, and of a foreign market instead of a home market, placing our industrial interests at the mercy of foreigners, and sacrificing American to British policy.

Resolved, That the agricultural interest has, if possible, a deeper stake in the protection of American industry, than any other, being dependent thereon for a home market for their products—in comparison with which the entire amount of our foreign market for our bread-stuffs is insignificant and trifling.

Resolved, That the Free-Trade British anti-tariff act of 1816 ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment, and the act of 1812, so protective and beneficent in its provisions, be restored.

Resolved, That the election of a Canal Commissioner in favor of a wise disposition and economical administration of the public works of Pennsylvania, is of great importance to the Tax-payers of Pennsylvania; and that in JAMES M. POWER, we have a candidate committed in support of both measures, and whose talents, integrity and familiar acquaintance with the Internal Improvement System of Pennsylvania, qualify him eminently for the duties of that station.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every honorable exertion to give to JAMES M. POWER such a majority as his great worth entitles him to receive; and that we recommend to every citizen of Pennsylvania, who desires to see the public burthens alleviated, a proper and becoming exertion to secure his election.

Resolved, That we deem it useless to give any expression of the preference of the people of this County, as to the next Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, as there exists but one sentiment on the subject; but we take occasion to express the gratification at the enthusiasm with which the name of our fellow-citizen, JAMES COOPER, in connection with that office, has been greeted and responded to, in every part of the Commonwealth.

British Exultation over the American Tariff.—Nothing (says the New York Express) can exceed the joy with which the real, true-blue, out-and-out John Bull organs, over the water, received the passage of the Tariff Bill of Mr. McKay in the House of Representatives. It has ever been a favorite gull-trap of the Locofoco leaders and editors (and one of which they have set to some purpose, too, more than once) to hold the Whig party up to the country as the "British Party;" but when did a measure of theirs ever receive such warmth of commendation, such ecstasy of welcome in England, as that which has greeted the crowning act of the Polk Administration: the repeal of the Tariff of 1812? "Progress of Free Trade!" "Response from the United States!" "The monopolists floored!" "Lasting friendship between England and the United States secured!" are headings which gleam in all the gloss of full-faced type from the top of many a leading column; and never were such demonstrations of sympathy and gratitude towards "the model republic" shown before. Says one:

"The Independence packet-ship, Capt. Allen, which has so often brought important intelligence from the United States, arrived in this port from New York on Sunday last, bringing the best piece of news which she has ever conveyed to this country, namely, that of the passing of the new and liberal Tariff of Duties on Imports, founded on Mr. Walker's report, through the American House of Representatives, by a majority of 114 to 95 votes."

The Effect in England.—The news by the *Caledonia* shows that while the prospect of the Polk Tariff had increased the prices of iron and activity of the manufacturing districts of England, the prices of American produce had gone down, and the trade therein was dull, the harvest in that country promising to be abundant. The Farmers can see by this how much they are to be benefited by the Repeal of the Corn Laws and the enactment of Polk's new Tariff, while the Mechanics and Manufacturers can also have a glance at the fate in store for them.

It is a FACT which speaks loudly in favor of the Tariff of '42, that while thousands of petitions were sent in from all the Free States for its continuance, not a solitary one from any source was presented for modification or repeal! This shows plainly enough that the people wanted no change, and least of all such change as the present Free Trade Bill gives them.

Damages for Malpractice.—A verdict of \$500 damages and costs of suit, was recovered in the Berks county Court, week before last, against a respectable Physician of that county, for alleged unskillful and negligent treatment of a badly fractured arm of a female patient. This is the first action of the kind that has been successfully sustained in that county, for many years. The Doctor in question is a regular practitioner and a gentleman of intelligence.

Touch above the Vulgar.—The table-waiters in the New York Hotel serve in white gloves.

The following which we find in the Baltimore Argus of Saturday, discloses (so far as it may be relied upon) a state of things so very different from any thing that we have official authority for, that we certainly should not transfer it to our columns were it not endorsed by an officer of the army, by whom it seems to have been communicated to the Argus.

Latest from the Army.—A gallant officer of the United States Army has favored us with a letter, from which we make the following extract. It is dated "Camacho, (Mexico), July 21, 1846."

"Information that I rely upon is, that Gen. MEJIA, with the remnant of Arista's army, 4,000 strong, is at Cadereita, a town thirty miles east of Monterey. This town has a garrison of near 1,000 men, (regulars:) a population of 15,000. Gen. PAREDES was at San Luis de Potosi on the 15th inst., on his way to Monterey, with 5,000 regular troops; he has also called on Nuevo Leon for 5,000 active militia; from this department of Tamaulipas he expects 3,000 more; making his entire force, when he reaches Monterey on the 15th or 20th proximo, near 25,000. General TAYLOR is straining every nerve to get there before him, but cannot now possibly do so until the 5th or 10th of September; so PAREDES has the advantage of numbers, and of naturally a strong rocky position. PAREDES will have forty pieces of cannon—we will have about twenty-four; and you may expect (as our army will not be over 10,000) to hear of the most obstinate fight and bloodiest doings ever done up in America or in the world about the 15th of September. With us it will be neck or nothing—the former, something to eat and houses to live in, perhaps peace; the latter, death and a continuation of the war. Such is our prospect."

A Row among the Volunteers.—The following letter from the camp of the Baltimore volunteers, on the Rio Grande, details a state of affairs that we should believe to be unfounded, were it not that several letters of a similar purport have also been received in Baltimore. The parties mentioned are, we believe, nearly all Baltimoreans:

Camp Belknap, August 2, 1846.
Our battalion is joined to one from Ohio, which forms a regiment, and this, in connection with two other regiments from Ohio, comprises a brigade. There are also regiments from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, quartered at this same camp, which is situated on a high bluff of land, from which we can see thousands of tents, and hear the drums beating the reveille.

Yesterday, Lafayette Hands, Andrew Metcalf, and some of our boys went over to Barita, and returned in rather high spirits. As they were returning home, some one gave Andrew Metcalf a catfish, which Col. Mitchell, of Ohio, who is Colonel of the whole brigade, claimed as his own, and ordered three of his men to take it from him. On the men seizing him, in compliance with the order of their commander, Metcalf drew a dagger and stabbed two of them. Col. Mitchell then rushed on Metcalf with drawn sword, and inflicted several severe gashes on his head, from the effects of which he fell as if dead. Lafayette Hands then seized the Colonel, wrested his sword from him, and chased him for some distance around the camp, until another sword was handed him, when they had a regular sword fight, lasting some minutes, until the Colonel's sword broke, and he again ran, finally escaping to his own quarters. He then gave immediate orders for his men to turn out, armed with ball cartridge, when our Captain gave similar orders, and marched the Chesapeake down to meet them. When we arrived, Capt. Stuart, who, in the absence of Col. Watson, is commanding officer, ordered out the battalion, and we were full of fight, and I verily believe that our 600 Baltimoreans could have whipped the whole 2500 Ohioans. Dan Wells had taken dead aim at the Colonel, and would have blown him sky high, had it not have been for Charles Ehrman, who struck his musket. The Colonel then claimed the command of the whole brigade, and ordered us to our camp, which order we were compelled to obey.

Col. Watson was at Barita, where we immediately sent after him, and on his arrival he started for the camp of Col. Mitchell, to demand an explanation of his conduct. On his arrival there, however, he was told that the Colonel had started to Matamoros to report to Gen. Taylor, but Col. Watson is now after him, and I do not know how the spree will end.

Hard Times.—The volunteers in the Army of Invasion complain bitterly at the exorbitant exactions of the sutlers. One poor fellow, troubled in spirit, says: "It is pretty tough, I tell you—wages only seven dollars a month, whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon, and other necessities of life in the same proportion."

The Cincinnati papers of Wednesday announce the death of Col. FANNING, of the U. S. Army. He expired at the Home House in that city on Tuesday, of apoplexy, after an illness of about an hour. The Cincinnati Atlas says:

Col. FANNING was a veteran officer in the service of his country, and was engaged in more hard fought battles, than perhaps any other officer in the army. He acted a conspicuous part in the battle of Bridgewater—and other battles of the late war with Great Britain—and in the late Seminole War. He was several times wounded and lost one of his arms, which was amputated. He was brave as Caesar, and highly respected by all who knew him, both in the army and out of it.

It is said in letters from the Army, that if the war is not put an end to by treaty, that it will take four years to conquer Mexico by a land invasion.

The Lewistown, Pa. Bank.—Some excitement prevailed in our city, says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, on Friday and Saturday, relative to the solvency of the Lewistown Bank. As an answer to the numerous inquiries made, we insert, says the Gazette, the annexed letter from an officer of that institution, in reply to an inquiry on the subject made by a mercantile house in this city.

"I am aware of the report that is in circulation respecting the Bank of Lewistown. It is true an excitement has existed for some days past, and draws in specie to a considerable extent have been made from abroad, but in our own neighborhood, where the standing of the Bank and those concerned with it are known, no alarm has existed, or does exist—as to the publication of a suspension in your city papers, they are utterly unfounded and untrue, as this Bank has promptly paid all demands made on her in specie, and will continue to do so, and further, arrangements are now making, and nearly consummated, for the redemption of its paper at par in Philadelphia. Therefore, as an individual and otherwise, I do assure you that no loss can or will be sustained on our paper, if held but a few days; this is strong language, but nevertheless true." Yours, respectfully,

James M. Power at Home.—The following resolution, amongst others, was adopted at a recent meeting of the Whigs of Mercer county:

Resolved, That the Whig party, in asking the support of the people of Pennsylvania for their candidate for Canal Commissioner, do so, in the well founded confidence in their honesty and patriotism. It is known JAMES M. POWER comes not before the people holding office, nor presented by any combination of politicians. One of the people, presented by the people, and maintaining the principles they advocate, he stands before them free and untrammelled. Now is the time for Pennsylvania to speak in the loudest tones in favor of the Tariff of '42, and give a rebuke to those politicians and citizens who have so fraudulently battered away her interests. Let her rally around the TARIFF CANDIDATE, and let it not be a party triumph, so much as a triumph of principle—of the Tariff of '42, over the abominable British act of '46.

Horrible Affair.—A Dutchman by the name of Christian Ahrens, was arrested in New York on Monday, on the charge of body snatching, or something worse. It appears a complaint was made before Justice Drinker, by a German named Augustus Schmitz, residing at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, setting forth that he was applied to about four months ago by the accused, to whom he stated that he had the dead body of a woman in a hoghead, concealed in his cellar at his residence, and proposed to give him a dollar per day if he would cut off the flesh from the bones. The complainant accordingly undertook the job, and proceeded up to the cellar, where he saw the body of a large, stout woman, apparently about 50 years of age, of recent death, crumpled up in this hoghead, perfectly naked, with the eyes dug out, and the features cut and lacerated about, presenting a most awful and horrible sight to the beholder. This had been done evidently for the purpose of avoiding the identity of the body. He then set to work by drawing the body out of the lime water which had been placed upon it, to endeavor to prevent the horrible smell, and cutting off the flesh with a large butcher's knife, threw it in the streets at night, and in the morning the whole of it was devoured by the pigs, there being quite a number of those animals in that vicinity. While he was thus engaged in this human butchery, the wife of the accused said that the deceased was a very rich woman; therefore he has every reason to believe, that she, (the wife) as well as the husband, knows who the person was that was thus cut up. He further said that it took him two and a half days to complete the job, and instead of paying him \$2 50 as agreed upon, he has only received six shillings for his services in executing this disgusting and horrible affair. Justice Drinker will investigate the whole matter, which may bring more facts to light.—N. Y. Sun.

A Learned Pedlar.—Some years ago, a gentleman who had been appointed professor in the department of Oriental Literature in one of our Colleges, went out to Asia to perfect himself in the necessary learning for his new duties. Not finding all the teaching which he desired, he came back to Germany, hoping among the savans of that intellectual country to find some one with whom he could complete his studies. There he was told that the most learned man in that department was a Jew, who had been for several years in America. The professor returned, and after applying to the Rabbi at Boston, finally touched upon the object of his pursuit, when, to his great surprise, it was the very Jew who had been during all his absence, peddling jewelry and trinkets in the professor's own College yard. The pedlar proved to be really possessed of the learning which had been attributed to him, and since the discovery, the young professor has been pursuing his studies under the learned pedlar's tuition, with much satisfaction.

Some men are like cats. You may stroke the fur the right way for years, and hear nothing but purring; but accidentally tread on a tail and all memory of former kindness is obliterated.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost.

From the Buffalo Advertiser.
AN ELEPHANT'S DOINGS.

We learn by a gentleman of this city, who was at Lockport on Saturday, that at noon of that day, an Elephant belonging to a menagerie exhibiting there, walked out of his tent toward a span of horses attached to a wagon some twenty rods off. The horses took fright as the huge beast approached them, broke loose and ran a few yards to the angle of a fence, the elephant followed, capsize the wagon, and threw the horses some two rods over the fence. One of the horses rose with several broken ribs, and managed to escape his assailant, who fell upon the other with his tusks, tore out his entrails, and continued to toss him along the fence some ten rods or more.

At this time the keeper, who was at dinner when the elephant escaped from the tent, came up and called the animal by name. The elephant immediately obeyed the word, and followed the keeper to an orchard about a hundred rods off, where he was secured by strong chains made fast to the trunk of a full grown tree. Just as our informant left in the afternoon, he heard that the elephant had uprooted the tree to which he was fastened, and had injured a man, but learned no particulars. The rage of the elephant, it is said, was caused by some tobacco concealed in the food that some of the bystanders offered him. People cannot be too cautious how they trifle in such a way with an elephant.

A Daring Attempt at Murder & Robbery.—On Sunday evening (9th instant) about dusk, two men (one being about six feet high, the other not so tall, both dressed in dark clothes), came to the house of Mr. Samuel Karns, in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, and after sitting some time they asked for lodging that night, but on account of the inmates of the house not liking their countenances—refused them lodging. The inmates were Mr. Karns and his two sisters. When refused they rose to their feet, one drew a long knife or dirk, some 12 or 18 inches long, and presented it at Mr. Karns' breast, saying, "I understand you have money; and a scuffle commenced with Karns and the man that drew the dirk. One of the females attempted to get down the gun, and the tall man got hold of the muzzle of the gun. Karns had the butt end, they held to the gun until he hauled Karns some yards from the door. Karns tried to get the gun off, but could not. While they were thus struggling, the lesser man and the two females were engaged, this man by some means had got the dirk, and with it gave one of the girls some five or six deep cuts, while she was plying a cudgel on him as hard as she could. The other girl received some slight wounds. Both the females fought with unparalleled heroism. They alarmed the neighbors, and the fiends made off.—Greensburg, Pa. Int.

Hurrah for the Pennsylvania girls.

A Sad Disease.—A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, a Methodist clergyman, complains of the prevalence, in his neighborhood, of a disease which he calls the "Sunday sickness." It is neither fever, ague nor small pox, but is sympathetic with the moral condition of the patient. The disease is periodic—the patient is indisposed about Church time on Sunday morning, but is usually quite able to attend to his ordinary business on Monday, however early in the morning it may commence. The correspondent adds, in a postscript, that when a strange preacher "comes along his way, the disease is not near so general." This by the way is a rather awkward confession for the reverend gentleman to make.

Black Wheat.—Mr. Landreth, of Philadelphia, has raised a crop of black wheat, which we mentioned last year as having been discovered growing in Canada, by Messrs. J. & J. Mass, of Philadelphia, in 1845. They learned that a British officer had the year previous shot a wild goose, from the craw of which a few grains of wheat were taken and planted. They produced a goodly harvest—long, strong straw, and richly supplied heads, nearly black. Messrs. M. obtained a few grains of this new wheat, and on their return gave them to Mr. Landreth, who planted them, and this year he has a crop which in all points resembles that of the Canada growth. The heads are nearly black, or purple, strongly bearded, and liberally supplied with large hard grains.

Cheap Living.—A letter writer from the Cherokee country, describing the cheapness of luxuries and liveables in that nation, puts down corn at 20 cts. per bushel, beef at 2 cts. per lb., eggs 5 cts. per dozen, chickens 12 to 16 cts. per pair, butter 8 cts. per lb., and every thing else in proportion! He says, a gentleman perfectly familiar with the resources of the country, and the cost of living, informs him that a man may live there on less than a dollar per week—\$30 per annum.

The largest kind known.—A volunteer, writing to Louisville from the Rio Grande, says that the mosquitoes there "can stand flat-footed upon the ground, and without difficulty drink water out of a pint tin cup."

A fortnight ago, Monday night, the trains on the Erie Railroad were stopped by grasshoppers—there being such numbers of them on the track as to grass it as effectually as though land had been placed on the rails.

THE TARIFF, ITS FRIENDS, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

It is really amusing to see the twistings of the Locofoco press. Some time since, the principal portion of them were loud in their outcry against the McKay Bill, as destructive of Pennsylvania interests, and injurious to the country at large. But the bill passed, and passed against the vote of all the Locofoco Representatives of the State, excepting one (Mr. Wilnot.) Mr. Polk approved of the bill, while he vetoes those which he does not like, thus showing that the President holds himself responsible for the act. Well, which horn of the dilemma do our friends of the Locofoco press seize upon? Do they applaud the vote of their party Representatives in Congress against the tariff, and denounce Mr. Polk for encouraging, and then signing, the bill? Do they condemn the bill, and those who passed it, and call for the old law of 1842, and applaud those who tried to preserve it? Not at all. They receive, with demonstrations of continued respect, the Representatives that voted against the bill, which they said would be ruinous to the interests of Pennsylvania. Sound Representatives, these, who know the right, and dared to maintain it against Executive influence; and then applaud with still greater emphasis, because of a more elevated position, Mr. Polk, who signed the bill and made it a law. Hurrah for the men that sought to sustain the Tariff of 1842, for the good of Pennsylvania! And hurrah for the man that put down the Tariff of 1842, to the injury of Pennsylvania! But especially, and above all things, hurrah for the beautiful party that paralyzes the industry of the country, that despises system even for doing wrong, provided that more wrong can be done by erratic movements!

It appears that Mr. Wilnot, also, who voted and spoke against the tariff of 1842, and for the bill of 1846, is just as great a favorite as those who took the opposite course.—U. S. Gazette.

One Effect.—The Oswego Advertiser expresses the opinion that the new Tariff will work considerable change in the Salt trade of the Lakes, by enabling British salt coming up the St. Lawrence, at a low rate of duty, to compete with, if not entirely to supersede the American article. Under the specific duty of three cents per bushel, it has been shipped in considerable quantities.

Effects of the British Tariff.—A few weeks since we mentioned that two Furnaces were about to be erected within three miles of Milton. Since the passage of this bill of abominations, they have both been abandoned. One of the gentlemen had hands at work, and had contracted for the hot blast pipe, but has now countermanded the order. Such are the effects of this iniquitous bill.—*Miltonian*.

Mrs. Mary E. Hrssey, a widow lady of New York, while bathing in company with friends at Rockaway, (L. I.) was carried into deep water by the under-tow and drowned. Her friends used every endeavor to save her, but their efforts were useless, the tide being so strong as to carry her out to sea. The gentleman who accompanied her, in his endeavors to save her, sunk three times and was then rescued by his friends after much exertion. She leaves a little boy, her only child.

The new Custom-House at Boston is now nearly completed. Not a splinter of wood is to be found in the whole edifice; all is Quincy granite and iron, with marble floors, &c. The roof and dome are formed of solid granite blocks, overlapping one another.

Novel Ground of Divorce.—Mr. Aston, of London, a resident in Berlin, has obtained from the tribunal of that city, a judgment of divorce, on the ground of his wife being an atheist, which she avowed in court. Mrs. Aston was immediately ordered to quit the Russian territory.

Poor, Poorer, Poorest.—A Democratic candidate for the Legislature of this State, addressing the people in one of the upper parishes, was very particular in impressing upon them his great love for poor folks. When he had finished, his Whig opponent rising to reply, said, that the democrat had taken all his thunder from him, that he was emphatically the poor man's friend—could not be otherwise, that he came from the poorest State in the Union, North Carolina—that he came from the poorest county in the State, Dancombe, and from the poorest part of that county; that he was the poorest man in that county, except his father, who was too poor to have a grand father—that he was so poor that even that county was not poor enough for him, and that he obtained the poorest horse in that poor county, and started to find a poorer county and, fellow-citizens, said he, I travelled until I arrived here, and you will all admit, that this is the poorest parish in the State, and here I shall remain until I hear of a poorer.—N. O. Tropic.

The population of Illinois has increased sixty per cent. in six years past. The Rock Island Whig estimates that by the year 1850 Illinois will contain one million inhabitants, and that in twenty years it will contain three millions of people.

A letter from Stockholm says that about 1000 of the better class of Swedish peasants were to emigrate to the United States in the past month of June. It is their intention to form a colony in some of the Western States.

FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains the following letter, dated

MATAMORAS, August 6, 1846.
General Taylor left here two days since for Camargo by the river, to await the assembling of the army at that point, for the march to Monterey. It is thought he will be able to begin the march by the 1st or 10th of September.

His field force will be 2500, and if the 2d Infantry arrives in time, say, 3000 regular troops, with about 7300 volunteers, as follows: three Texas regiments; two Ohio; one Georgia; two Kentucky; one Tennessee; one Alabama; one Mississippi regiment, and the Baltimore battalion, in all say 10,000 men. The two Indiana regiments will probably be distributed between this city and the mouth of the river, under the command of Brigadier General LANE.

One of the Texas mounted regiments, under Col. Hays, marches by a wide circuit through San Fernando, Lenores, etc., to join the main body at Camargo, or on the march to Monterey. They will probably find work, as Mejia is said to be at Lenores, with the wreck of Arista's force.

The artillery will be composed of Duncan's, Ridgely's and Bragg's batteries, of two six pounders, and one twelve pounder howitzer each, and a fourth battery of two twelve pound guns, and two twenty-four pound howitzers, under Capt. Webster, in all sixteen pieces, with six horses to each gun. They will travel easily.

The dragoons will probably be increased to 300 or 350 by recruits. They have been nursing their horses ever since the battles, and are in better condition than they then were. Two of the Texas regiments are mounted riflemen, and will make the whole force of horse say 1400.

By the close of September this column will reach Monterey, where the chances of a battle are sufficiently uncertain to make it a matter of daily doubt and speculation. The very air is rife with rumors. It is said that Wool is now in command; if so, and he continues there, it is a guarantee of hard knocks.

A Vera Cruz letter of August 1st says—"In Mexico, the Ministry had resigned in consequence of Gen. Bravo having been sworn as President *ad interim*. Our letters from the capital, dated the 29th ultimo, say, that the new Ministers will, without exception, be disposed to make peace with the Americans."

According to the statements of the Mexican *Diario Oficial* the army assembled at San Luis Potosi, numbered 10,000 men, and when this force and that under Gen. AZARITA consisting of two regiments of infantry, a squadron of lancers, and a section of engineers with three 12-pounders, numbering in all 2000 men, which was to leave the capital on the 24th, would join MEJIA, the army in the field would number from 12,000 to 15,000 men. But 1500 men were to be left to garrison the capital. MEJIA who succeeded ARISTA in the command of the army on the frontier, reports on the 9th, that he was about to march for Monterey with his column.

The Mexican government had forwarded all the disposable troops in and about Chihuahua and Zacatecas to New Mexico for its defence.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.
New York, August 25, 1846.

There is a story current here among the "upper ten," which if true, is one of the most extraordinary occurrences that ever took place, and throws all the novelties of the present age entirely in the shade. It appears that a certain young lady, the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston, had formed an attachment for a handsome young man, who was a clerk in her father's counting room and had determined to have him for better or worse, although her father had previously given her hand to another suitor.

The lady's father having heard of this attachment, feigned ignorance, but determined to break it off, and give his daughter to the gentleman he had promised her. For this purpose he directed the young man to take passage in one of the steamers that left New York, and proceeded to England, and transact some business for him there. The lover accordingly came to New York, but meantime, the young lady got some knowledge of her father's intentions, and sent a message by telegraph to that effect to her lover in New York.

The expedient the two lovers resorted to for accomplishing their desire, and defeating the father's views, was novel and extraordinary. She took her stand in the telegraphic office in Boston, and he did the same, with a magistrate, in the office in New York, and with the aid of the lightning, they were made bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh. This is certainly applying this invention to a purpose never contemplated by Professor Morse, and exhibits a great deal of ingenuity.

A few days since, the lady's father insisted upon her marriage with the gentleman he had selected for her, and, as might be expected, he was amazed, when she told him she was already the wife of Mr. B., and the manner in which the ceremony was performed. Mr. B. followed his employer's directions and went in the steamer to England. The merchant, I have heard, is taking measures to contest the validity of the marriage.

In Stark county, Ohio, it is computed that 15,000 acres have been planted in wheat alone.